E/2001/99

United Nations

Resolutions and Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

Organizational session for 2001
New York, 29–31 January 2001

Resumed organizational session for 2001
New York, 8, 13 and 22 March, 3 May and 4 June 2001

Substantive session of 2001
Geneva, 2–26 July 2001

Resumed substantive session of 2001
New York, 10 and 24 October and 20 December 2001

Economic and Social Council

Official Records, 2001
Supplement No. 1

E/2001/99

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NOTE

The resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council are identified as follows:

Resolutions

Until 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: resolution 1733 (LIV), resolution 1915 (ORG-75), resolution 2046 (S-III), adopted at the fifty-fourth session, the organizational session for 1975 and the third special session, respectively). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter (for example: resolution 1926 B (LVIII), resolutions 1954 A to D (LIX)). The last resolution so numbered is resolution 2130 (LXIII), of 14 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the resolutions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the resolution in the annual series (for example: resolution 1990/47).

Decisions

Until 1973 (up to and including the resumed fifty-fifth session), the decisions of the Council were not numbered. From 1974 to 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the decisions were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: decision 64 (ORG-75), decision 78 (LVIII), adopted at the organizational session for 1975 and the fifty-eighth session, respectively). The last decision so numbered is decision 293 (LXIII), of 2 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the decisions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the decision in the annual series (for example: decision 1990/224).

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Agenda of the organizational session for 2001

Adopted by the Council at its lst plenary meeting, on 29 January 2001

1. Election of the Bureau.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. Elections, nominations and confirmations.

Agenda of the substantive session of 2001

Adopted by the Council at its 10th plenary meeting, on 2 July 2001

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

High-level segment

2. The role of the United Nations system in supporting the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development.

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

3. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:

   (*a*) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council;

   (*b*) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme;

   (*c*) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries.

Coordination segment

4. Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following theme: the role of the United Nations in promoting development, particularly with respect to access to and transfer of knowledge and technology, especially information and communication technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector.

Humanitarian affairs segment

5. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.

General segment

6. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits.

7. Coordination, programme and other questions:

   (*a*) Reports of coordination bodies;

   (*b*) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003;

   (*c*) Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS);

   (*d*) Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields;

   (*e*) International cooperation in the field of informatics;

   (*f*) Long-term programme of support for Haiti;

   (*g*) Malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera.

8. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B.

9. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

10. Regional cooperation.

11. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.

12. Non-governmental organizations.

13. Economic and environmental questions:

    (*a*) Sustainable development;

    (*b*) Science and technology for development;

    (*c*) Statistics;

    (*d*) Human settlements;

    (*e*) Environment;

    (*f*) Women in development;

    (*g*) Transport of dangerous goods;

    (*h*) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;

    (*i*) Population and development;

    (*j*) Energy and natural resources for development;

    (*k*) Public administration and development;

    (*l*) Cartography;

    (*m*) International cooperation in tax matters;

    (*n*) United Nations Forum on Forests;

    (*o*) Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions;

    (*p*) Global Code of Ethics for Tourism.

14. Social and human rights questions:

    (*a*) Advancement of women;

    (*b*) Social development;

    (*c*) Crime prevention and criminal justice;

    (*d*) Narcotic drugs;

    (*e*) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

    (*f*) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

    (*g*) Human rights;

    (*h*) Discrimination and genetic privacy;

    (*i*) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

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Resolutions

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2001/2	Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women (E/2001/27 and Corr.1 and E/2001/SR.39)	14 (*a*)	24 July 2001	17
2001/3	Discrimination against women and girls in Afghanistan (E/2001/27 and Corr.1)	14 (*a*)	24 July 2001	18
2001/4	Proposals for a multi-year programme of work for the Commission on the Status of Women for 2002–2006 (E/2001/27 and Corr.1)	14 (*a*)	24 July 2001	20
2001/5	Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on thematic issues (E/2001/27 and Corr.1)	14 (*a*)	24 July 2001	21
2001/6	Preparations for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family (E/2001/26 and Corr.1)	14 (*b*)	24 July 2001	29
2001/7	Proposals for a multi-year programme of work of the Commission for Social Development for 2002–2006 (E/2001/26 and Corr.1)	14 (*b*)	24 July 2001	30
2001/8	United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing (E/2001/71 and Add.1)	14 (*b*)	24 July 2001	31
2001/9	Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders (E/2001/30/Rev.1)	14 (*c*)	24 July 2001	31
2001/10	Action against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (E/2001/30/Rev.1)	14 (*c*)	24 July 2001	32
2001/11	Action to promote effective community-based crime prevention (E/2001/30/Rev.1)	14 (*c*)	24 July 2001	33
2001/12	Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna (E/2001/30/Rev.1)	14 (*c*)	24 July 2001	34
2001/13	Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin, derived from acts of corruption, including the laundering of funds, and in returning such funds (E/2001/30/Rev.1)	14 (*c*)	24 July 2001	35
2001/14	Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs (E/2001/28/Rev.1)	14 (*d*)	24 July 2001	36
2001/15	International cooperation for the control of narcotic drugs (E/2001/28/Rev.1)	14 (*d*)	24 July 2001	37
2001/16	International assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs (E/2001/28/Rev.1)	14 (*d*)	24 July 2001	38
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2001/20	Developments concerning the question of the observance by the Government of Myanmar of the International Labour Organization Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (E/2001/L.21)..................	14 (*b*)	25 July 2001	41
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2001/22	Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits: coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (E/2001/SR.43)......................	6	26 July 2001	43
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2001/24	The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States (E/2001/L.39)..	7 (*e*)	26 July 2001	44
2001/25	Long-term programme of support for Haiti (E/2001/L.35).................	7 (*f*)	26 July 2001	45
2001/26	Implementation of the plan of action for the eradication of tsetse flies from Africa (E/2001/L.34)...	7 (*g*)	26 July 2001	45
2001/27	Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B: improving the working methods of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/2001/L.40)......	8	26 July 2001	45
2001/28	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (E/2001/L.22 and E/2001/SR.43)..	9	26 July 2001	47
2001/29	Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar (E/2001/L.15/Rev.1)...	10	26 July 2001	49
2001/30	Establishment of the Consultative Committee on Scientific and Technological Development and Technological Innovation of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (E/2001/18/Add.3/Corr.1)...	10	26 July 2001	50
2001/31	Science and technology for development (E/2001/31).......................	13 (*b*)	26 July 2001	50
2001/32	Special Trust Fund for Activities in the Area of Science and Technology for Development (E/2001/31 and E/2001/SR.43)...........	13 (*b*)	26 July 2001	53
2001/33	Protection against products harmful to health and the environment (E/2001/L.37)..	13 (*e*)	26 July 2001	54

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2001/35	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (E/2001/L.19/Rev.1 and E/2001/SR.43)	13 (*h*)	26 July 2001	55
2001/36	Report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development on its second session (E/2001/SR.43)	13 (*j*)	26 July 2001	57
2001/37	Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (E/2001/L.32)	13 (*p*)	26 July 2001	57
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2001/46	Terms of reference for the negotiation of an international legal instrument against corruption (E/2001/30/Rev.1)	14 (*c*)	20 December 2001	65
2001/47	Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (E/2001/30/Rev.1)	14 (*c*)	20 December 2001	66
2001/48	Establishment of the Committee of Permanent Representatives as an intersessional subsidiary body of the Commission on Human Settlements	13 (*d*)	24 October 2001	77

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2001/203	Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 2002 (E/2001/L.3)	2 and 3	31 January 2001	85
2001/204	Working arrangements for the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2001/L.3)	2 and 3	31 January 2001	87
2001/205	Theme for the operational activities segment of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2001/L.3 and E/2001/SR.2)	2 and 3	31 January 2001	87
2001/206	Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2001/L.3 and E/2001/SR.2)	2 and 3	31 January 2001	87
2001/207	Date of the high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with representatives of the Bretton Woods institutions (E/2001/L.3)	2 and 3	31 January 2001	87
2001/208	Tenth Meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2001/L.3)	2	31 January 2001	87
2001/209	Fifth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/2001/L.3)	2	31 January 2001	87
	Resumed organizational session for 2001			
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2001/213	Inclusion of a supplementary sub-item under agenda item 14, Social and human rights questions, of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council, entitled "Discrimination and genetic privacy" (E/2001/L.6)	2	3 May 2001	90
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2001/217	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/2001/L.5)	2	3 May 2001	92
2001/218	Venue of the sessions of the United Nations Forum on Forests (E/2001/42/Rev.1)	2	3 May 2001	92
2001/219	The situation of human rights in parts of South-Eastern Europe (E/2001/L.7 and E/2001/SR.9)	2	4 June 2001	92
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	Substantive session of 2001			
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2001/225	Working arrangements for the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2001/L.14)	1	2 July 2001	94
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2001/231	Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-fourth session and provisional agenda for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission (E/2001/25)	13 (*i*)	19 July 2001	97
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2001/290	Technical cooperation and the situation of human rights in Haiti (E/2001/23)	14 (*g*)	24 July 2001	118
2001/291	Report of the Committee for Development Policy (E/2001/33)	13 (*a*)	25 July 2001	118
2001/292	Date and venue of the second session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (E/2001/42/Rev.1 and E/2001/SR.42)	13 (*n*)	25 July 2001	118
2001/293	Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its first session and provisional agenda for its second session (E/2001/42/Rev.1)	13 (*n*)	25 July 2001	118
2001/294	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (E/2001/86)	12	25 July 2001	119
2001/295	Implementation of Economic and Social Council decision 1996/302 (E/2001/86)	12	25 July 2001	120
2001/296	Resumed 2001 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2001/86)	12	25 July 2001	120
2001/297	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and provisional agenda and documentation for the 2002 session of the Committee (E/2001/86)	12	25 July 2001	120
2001/298	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/2001/L.13)	14 (*e*)	25 July 2001	121
2001/299	Themes for the high-level and coordination segments of the substantive session of 2002 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2001/L.44)	1	26 July 2001	121
2001/300	Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (E/2001/L.38)	1	26 July 2001	121
2001/301	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits (E/2001/SR.43)	6	26 July 2001	121
2001/302	Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (E/2001/L.43)	7 (*a*)	26 July 2001	121
2001/303	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with coordination, programme and other questions (E/2001/SR.43)	7	26 July 2001	122
2001/304	Confidentiality of the 1503 (confidential communications) procedure (E/2001/SR.43)	8	26 July 2001	122
2001/305	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B (E/2001/SR.43)	8	26 July 2001	122
2001/306	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with regional cooperation questions (E/2001/18 and Add.1–3 and E/2001/18/Add.3/Corr.1 and E/2001/12 through 16)	10	26 July 2001	122
2001/307	Strengthening the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/2001/31)	13 (*b*)	26 July 2001	122

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2001/308	Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the sixth session of the Commission (E/2001/31)	13 (*b*)	26 July 2001	123
2001/309	Gender Advisory Board (E/2001/31)	13 (*b*)	26 July 2001	123
2001/310	Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of science and technology for development (A/56/96-E/2001/87)	13 (*b*)	26 July 2001	123
2001/311	Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on its eighteenth session (A/56/8)	13 (*d*)	26 July 2001	123
2001/312	Report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development on its second session (E/2000/32 and E/2001/SR.43)	13 (*j*)	26 July 2001	123
2001/313	Public administration and development (E/2001/101)	13 (*k*)	26 July 2001	124
2001/314	International cooperation in tax matters (E/2001/SR.43)	13 (*m*)	26 July 2001	124
2001/315	Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question on assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (E/2001/90)	13 (*o*)	26 July 2001	124
2001/316	Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2001/L.27 and E/2001/SR.43)	14 (*i*)	26 July 2001	124
2001/317	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with social and human rights questions (E/2001/SR.43)	14	26 July 2001	124
	Resumed substantive session of 2001			
2001/201C	Elections to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council and appointment of experts to the newly established Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2001/SR.46)	1	20 December 2001	126
2001/318	Participation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Economic and Social Council (E/2001/SR.44)	1	10 October 2001	126
2001/319	Office of the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2001/L.45/Rev.2, E/2001/L.47/Rev.1 and E/2001/SR.45)	1	24 October 2001	126
2001/320	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010 (E/2001/L.48)	1	24 October 2001	126
2001/321	Further consideration of the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (E/2001/L.50 and E/2001/SR.45)	7 (*a*)	24 October 2001	127
2001/322	Revised dates of the organizational session for 2002 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2001/SR.46)	1	20 December 2001	127
2001/323	Strengthening the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/2001/31 and E/2001/SR.46)	13 (*b*)	20 December 2001	127

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2001/324	Provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development (E/2000/32 and E/2001/SR.46)	13 (*j*)	20 December 2001	127
2001/325	Report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its tenth meeting (E/2001/SR.46)	13 (*m*)	20 December 2001	127
2001/326	Proposed system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 2002–2005 (E/2001/L.51 and E/2001/SR.46)	14 (*a*)	20 December 2001	127
2001/327	Report of the Commission for Social Development acting as the Preparatory Committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing on the second part of its resumed first session (E/2001/71/Add.1)	14 (*b*)	20 December 2001	127

Resolutions

Substantive session of 2001

2001/1. Triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] which sets out priorities and goals to be reached by the international community up to the year 2015,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 47/199 of 22 December 1992, 50/120 of 20 December 1995 and 53/192 of 15 December 1998 on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Recalling further its resolutions 1999/5 and 1999/6 of 23 July 1999 and 2000/19 and 2000/20 of 28 July 2000,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system[2] and on progress in the implementation of the multi-year funding frameworks and evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework,[3]

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when finalizing his report on the triennial policy review for submission to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, to take into account the views and comments expressed by Member States during the operational activities segment of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council and to make appropriate recommendations;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, when finalizing his report on the triennial policy review, to provide an analysis of the current state of the implementation of resolution 53/192 and other related resolutions on operational activities;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the coordination, guidance and oversight roles of the Council in the implementation by the United Nations system of the triennial policy review of operational activities, to make recommendations, when finalizing his report on the triennial policy review, on the possible themes that could be discussed at the substantive sessions of 2002 and 2003 of the Council, taking into account the necessary preparatory work for the following triennial policy review.

21st plenary meeting
10 July 2001

2001/2. Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered with appreciation section III.A concerning the situation of Palestinian women and assistance provided by organizations of the United Nations system, contained in the report of the Secretary-General[4] on follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration[5] and Platform for Action,[6]

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[7] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[8]

Recalling also its resolution 2000/23 of 28 July 2000 and other relevant United Nations resolutions,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women[9] as it concerns the protection of civilian populations,

Stressing the need for compliance with the existing Israeli-Palestinian agreements concluded within the context of the Middle East peace process and the need to resume peace negotiations, as soon as possible, in order to reach a final settlement,

Concerned about the deterioration of the situation of Palestinian women in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and about the severe consequences of continuous illegal Israeli settlements activities as well as the harsh economic conditions and other consequences for the situation of Palestinian women and their families, resulting from the frequent closures and isolation of the occupied territory,

Expressing its condemnation of acts of violence, especially the excessive use of force against Palestinians, resulting in injury and loss of human life,

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[1] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[2] E/2001/66.

[3] E/2001/58 and Add.1 and 2.

[4] E/CN.6/2001/2.

[5] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[6] Ibid., annex II.

[7] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15–26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[8] See General Assembly resolutions S-23/2 and S-23/3.

[9] See General Assembly resolution 48/104.

1. *Calls upon* the concerned parties, as well as the entire international community, to exert all the necessary efforts to ensure the immediate resumption of the peace process on its agreed basis, taking into account the common ground already gained, and calls for measures for tangible improvements in the difficult situation on the ground and in the living conditions faced by Palestinian women and their families;

2. *Reaffirms* that the Israeli occupation remains a major obstacle for Palestinian women with regard to their advancement, self-reliance and integration into the development planning of their society;

3. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[10] the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV, of 18 October 1907[11] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[12] in order to protect the rights of Palestinian women and their families;

4. *Calls upon* Israel to facilitate the return of all refugees and displaced Palestinian women and children to their homes and properties, in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Urges* Member States, financial organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and other relevant institutions to intensify their efforts to provide financial and technical assistance to Palestinian women, especially during the transitional period;

6. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to monitor and take action with regard to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[7] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action,[6] and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century";[8]

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation and to assist Palestinian women by all available means, and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-sixth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

39th plenary meeting
24 July 2001

2001/3. Discrimination against women and girls in Afghanistan

The Economic and Social Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[10] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[13] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[14] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[15] the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,[9] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[16] and the optional protocols thereto on the involvement of children in armed conflict[17] and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[18] the Beijing Declaration[5] and Platform for Action,[6] the further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-third special session,[19] accepted humanitarian rules as set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[20] and other instruments of human rights and international law,

Recalling that Afghanistan is party to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,[21] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[13] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[13] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,[12] and that it has signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Reaffirming that all States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have freely undertaken under the various international instruments,

Welcoming the substantive report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on the Status of Women on the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan, and the conclusions contained therein, including the need to monitor and evaluate the promotion and protection of the human rights of women and girls who reside in all areas of Afghanistan,[22]

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[10] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[11] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

[12] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[13] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[14] General Assembly resolution 39/46, annex.

[15] General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

[16] General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

[17] General Assembly resolution 54/263, annex I.

[18] Ibid., annex II.

[19] General Assembly resolution S-23/3, annex.

[20] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

[21] General Assembly resolution 260 A (III).

[22] E/CN.6/2001/2/Add.1.

Noting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women,[23] and deploring the "official, widespread and systematic violation of the human rights of women in Taliban-controlled areas" as found in the report,

Deploring the deteriorating economic, social and cultural conditions of women and girls in all areas of Afghanistan, in particular in areas under the control of the Taliban, as documented by the continued and substantiated reports of grave violations to the security of the person and integrity as well as the human rights of women and girls, including discrimination in terms of access to health care, to levels and types of education, to employment outside the home, to freedom of movement and to freedom of association,

Also deploring the July 2000 edict of the Taliban barring Afghan women from working in foreign organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as the August 2000 statute on the activities of the United Nations in Afghanistan,

Welcoming the fourth report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, entitled "Interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan",[24] in particular his special focus on violations of the human rights of women and girls, especially in territories under the control of the Taliban,

Deeply concerned about the detrimental impact of these harmful conditions on the well-being of Afghan women and the children in their care, and the detrimental effect of the restrictions to women's and girls' education and women's employment on the functions of Afghan society and the reconstruction and development of the country,

Expressing its appreciation to the international community for its support for, and solidarity with, the women and girls of Afghanistan, in particular the women of Afghanistan who protest against violations of their human rights, and encouraging women and men worldwide to continue efforts to draw attention to their situation and to promote the immediate restoration of their ability to enjoy their human rights,

1. *Strongly condemns* the continuing grave violations of the human rights of women and girls, including all forms of discrimination against them, in all areas of Afghanistan, in particular in areas under the control of the Taliban;

2. *Also condemns* the continued restrictions on the access of women to health care and the systematic violation of the human rights of women in Afghanistan, including the restrictions on access to education and to employment outside the home, freedom of movement and freedom from intimidation, harassment and violence, which have a serious detrimental effect on the well-being of Afghan women and the children in their care;

3. *Urges* the Taliban and other Afghan parties to recognize, protect, promote and act in accordance with all human rights and fundamental freedoms, regardless of gender, ethnicity or religion, in accordance with international human rights instruments, and to respect international humanitarian law;

4. *Urges* all the Afghan parties, in particular the Taliban, to bring to an end, without delay, all human rights violations against women and girls, and to take urgent measures to ensure:

(*a*) The repeal of all legislative and other measures that discriminate against women and girls and those that impede the realization of all their human rights;

(*b*) The effective participation of women in civil, cultural, economic, political and social life throughout the country;

(*c*) Respect for the equal right of women to work and their reintegration into employment in all segments of Afghan society, as well as throughout the United Nations system and human rights and humanitarian organizations operating within Afghanistan;

(*d*) The equal right of women and girls to education without discrimination, the reopening of schools and the admission of women and girls to all levels of education;

(*e*) Respect for the right of women and girls to security of person, and that those responsible for physical attacks on women and girls are brought to justice;

(*f*) Respect for freedom of movement for women and girls;

(*g*) Respect for effective and equal access of women and girls to the facilities necessary to protect their right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

5. *Encourages* the continuing efforts of the United Nations and other international and non-governmental organizations and donors to ensure that all United Nations-assisted programmes in Afghanistan are formulated and coordinated in such a way as to promote and ensure the participation of women in those programmes, and that women benefit equally with men from such programmes, and to that end encourages such measures as the establishment of culturally sensitive programmes to sensitize Afghan officials, ministry staff and technical departments concerning international principles of human rights and gender equality;

6. *Appeals* to all States and to the international community to ensure that all humanitarian assistance to the people of Afghanistan, in conformity with the Strategic

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[23] E/CN.4/2000/68/Add.4.

[24] A/55/346.

Framework for Afghanistan, is based on the principle of non-discrimination, integrates a gender perspective, and actively attempts to promote the participation of both women and men and to promote peace and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

7. *Urges* States to continue to give special attention to the promotion and protection of the human rights of women and girls in Afghanistan and to mainstream a gender perspective in all aspects of their policies and actions related to Afghanistan;

8. *Welcomes* the overall efforts of the Secretary-General to address the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan, including the establishment of the positions of Gender Adviser and Human Rights Adviser in the United Nations Office of the Resident Coordinator for Afghanistan, in order to ensure more effective consideration and implementation of human rights and gender concerns in all United Nations programmes within Afghanistan, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Inter-Agency Gender Mission to Afghanistan conducted by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women in November 1997;[25]

9. *Urges* the Secretary-General to ensure that all United Nations activities in Afghanistan are carried out according to the principle of non-discrimination against women and girls, that a gender perspective and special attention to the human rights of women and girls are fully incorporated into the work of the Civil Affairs Unit established within the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, including the training and selection of staff, and that efforts are made to enhance the role of women in preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping;

10. *Encourages* United Nations agencies to intensify their efforts to employ more women in their programmes in Afghanistan, in particular at the decision-making level, to ensure, inter alia, the functioning of all programmes in order to better address the needs of the female population;

11. *Stresses* the importance of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan giving special attention to the human rights of women and girls and fully incorporating a gender perspective in his work;

12. *Appeals* to States and the international community to implement the recommendations of the Inter-Agency Gender Mission to Afghanistan under the leadership of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, and urges all countries, international organizations and non-governmental organizations having influence in Afghanistan to continue to bring pressure to bear on all armed groups to respect the human rights of women and girls in all circumstances;

13. *Demands* that all Afghan factions, in particular the Taliban, ensure the safety and protection of all United Nations and humanitarian workers in Afghanistan and allow them, regardless of gender, to carry out their work unhindered;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-sixth session a report on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

40th plenary meeting
24 July 2001

2001/4. Proposals for a multi-year programme of work for the Commission on the Status of Women for 2002–2006

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Adopts* a multi-year work programme for the effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action[6] and the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[8] which will provide a framework to assess the progress achieved in the implementation of the Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the special session and will be in line with the coordinated follow-up to major forthcoming United Nations conferences and summits;

2. *Decides* that the work of the Commission on the Status of Women, as set out in the programme of work, shall be closely related to its mandate and to the relevant provisions of the Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the special session, with a view to ensuring their effective implementation through more practical and action-oriented initiatives and outcomes. To achieve effective implementation, the work of the Commission should take into account relevant cross-cutting issues, such as institutional capacity-building;

3. *Also decides* that the agenda for the sessions of the Commission shall consist of the following:

   1. Election of officers
   2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matter
   3. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century":

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[25] See www.un.org/womenwatch/afghanistan/reports.html.

(*a*) Review of gender mainstreaming in entities of the United Nations system

(*b*) Emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men

(*c*) Implementation of strategic objectives and actions in the critical areas of concern and further actions and initiatives

4. Communications concerning the status of women

5. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions

6. Provisional agenda for the next session of the Commission

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its present session;

4. *Further decides* on the following calendar:

2002

Item 1

Eradicating poverty, including through the empowerment of women throughout their life cycle in a globalizing world.

Item 2

Environmental management and mitigation of natural disasters: a gender perspective.

2003

Item 1

Participation and access of women to the media, and information and communication technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women.

Item 2

Human rights of women and elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls as defined in the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century".

2004

Item 1

The role of men and boys in achieving gender equality.

Item 2

Equal participation of women in conflict prevention, management and resolution and in post-conflict peace-building.

2005

Item 1

Review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century".

Item 2

Current challenges and forward-looking strategies for the advancement and empowerment of women and girls.

2006

Item 1

Enhanced participation of women in development: an enabling environment for achieving gender equality and the advancement of women, taking into account, inter alia, the fields of education, health and work.

Item 2

Equal participation of women and men in decision-making processes at all levels.

40th plenary meeting
24 July 2001

2001/5. Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on thematic issues

The Economic and Social Council

Endorses the following agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women with respect to the thematic issues addressed by the Commission at its forty-fifth session:

A. Women, the girl child and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

1. Women play a vital role in the social and economic development of their countries. It is a profound concern that by the end of 2000, 36.1 million people were living with human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), and of those infected, 95 per cent were living in developing countries, and 16.4 million were women. The proportion of women infected with HIV is increasing and in sub-Saharan Africa women constitute 55 per cent of all adult HIV-infected, while teenage girls are infected at a rate of five to six times greater than their male counterparts.

2. Full enjoyment by women and girls of all human rights, civil, cultural, economic, political and social, including the right to development – which are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated – is of crucial importance in preventing the further spread of HIV/AIDS. The majority of women and girls do not fully enjoy their rights, in particular to education, the

highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and social security, especially in developing countries. These inequalities begin early in life and render women and girls more vulnerable in the area of sexual and reproductive health, thus increasing their risk and vulnerability to HIV infection and their disproportionate suffering from the consequences of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

3. Poverty and the negative and harmful traditional and customary practices that subordinate women in the household, community and society render women especially vulnerable to HIV/sexually transmitted infections. Millions of women and girls lack access and/or have insufficient access to health care, medication and social support in general, including in the case of sexually transmitted infections/HIV/AIDS.

4. The Commission on the Status of Women has taken into account the recommendations on women, the girl child and HIV/AIDS as contained in the following documents: the Beijing Platform for Action,[6] the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[26] the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,[27] the outcome documents of the twenty-first, twenty-third and twenty-fourth special sessions of the General Assembly,[28] the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] the agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on women and health,[29] and Commission resolution 44/2 of 2 March 2000.[30]

5. The Commission recalls the internationally agreed targets as contained in the documents referred to in paragraph 4 above, and suggests that the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS should fully integrate a gender perspective, including in any new targets, and focus on actions needed to achieve existing targets.

6. The Commission welcomes the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and other Related Infectious Diseases, in particular its gender dimension, adopted by the Organization of African Unity at its Special Summit on HIV/AIDS, held at Abuja, on 26 and 27 April 2001.[31]

7. The Commission notes with appreciation the efforts of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and its co-sponsors, bilateral and multilateral donors, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to empower women through capacity-development programmes, as well as programmes that provide women with access to development resources and strengthen their networks that offer care and support to women affected by HIV/AIDS.

8. The highest level of political commitment to the empowerment and advancement of women and to the prevention, research, care and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, especially HIV/AIDS, must be secured.

9. It is important to integrate fully a gender perspective in the preparatory process and in the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS, including, inter alia, the full integration of a gender perspective in any new targets and in actions needed to achieve internationally agreed targets that relate to women, the girl child and HIV/AIDS as contained in the documents referred to in paragraph 4 above.

10. In order to accelerate the implementation of the strategic objectives of the conferences and documents mentioned in paragraph 4 above, especially of those objectives related to women, the girl child and HIV/AIDS, the Commission recommends that the following actions be taken:

Actions to be taken by Governments, the United Nations system and civil society, as appropriate

1. Empowerment of women:

(*a*) The rapid progression of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, particularly in the developing world, has had a devastating impact on women. The unequal power relationships between women and men, in which women often do not have the power to insist on safe and responsible sex practices, and lack of communication and understanding between women and men on women's health needs, inter alia, endanger women's health, in particular by increasing their susceptibility to sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS;

(*b*) Responsible behaviour and gender equality are among the important prerequisites for its prevention;

(*c*) Ensure that the sexual health and reproductive rights of women of all ages as defined in paragraphs 94 to 96 of the Beijing Platform for Action is seen as an essential part in efforts to promote women's empowerment, bearing in mind that women and girls are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS and, in this context, further promote the advancement and empowerment of women and women's full enjoyment of all human rights, including the right to development and their right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, in order to protect themselves from high risk and irresponsible behaviour leading to sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, and access to health information and education, health care and health services, which are critical to increasing the ability of women and young girls to protect themselves from HIV infection;

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[26] See *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[27] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[28] See General Assembly resolutions S-21/2, annex, S-23/2, annex, S-23/3, annex and S-24/2, annex.

[29] See resolution 1999/17, sect. I.

[30] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 7* (E/2000/27), chap. I, sect. C.

[31] See www.uneca.org/adf2000.

(*d*) Focus national and international policies towards the eradication of poverty in order to empower women to better protect themselves from the spread of the pandemic and to deal more effectively with the adverse effects of HIV/AIDS;

(*e*) Alleviate the social and economic impact of HIV/AIDS on women who, in their roles as food suppliers and traditional caregivers, are primarily affected by the negative consequences of the pandemic, such as a reduced labour force and a breakdown of social service systems;

(*f*) Reaffirm the equal rights of women and the girl child infected and affected by sexually transmitted infections/HIV/AIDS to have access to health, education and social services and to be protected from all forms of discrimination, stigma, abuse and neglect;

(*g*) Also reaffirm the human rights of girls and women to equal access to education, skill training and employment opportunities as a means to reduce their vulnerability to sexually transmitted diseases/HIV;

(*h*) Urge Governments to take all necessary measures to empower women and strengthen women's economic independence and protect and promote full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in order to allow women and girls to better protect themselves from sexually transmitted infections/HIV;

(*i*) Address and reduce the increased HIV/AIDS risks, vulnerabilities and impact on women and girls, including in conflict situations, through gender-sensitive economic, legal and social services and programmes, including integration of HIV/AIDS prevention and care services into minimum essential health-care packages;

(*j*) Strengthen concrete measures to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including harmful traditional and customary practices, abuse and rape, battering and trafficking in women and girls, which aggravate the conditions fostering the spread of HIV/AIDS, through, inter alia, the enactment and enforcement of laws, as well as public campaigns to combat violence against women and girls;

(*k*) Take steps to create an environment that promotes all human rights, compassion and support for people infected/affected by HIV/AIDS, including through introducing and/or reviewing legislation, with a view to striving to remove discriminatory provisions and provide the legal framework that will protect the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS, in particular of women and girls, and enable those who are vulnerable to have access to appropriate voluntary and confidential counselling services, and encourage efforts to reduce discrimination and stigmatization;

(*l*) Further develop and fully integrate a gender perspective into national, regional and international HIV/AIDS programmes and strategies, taking into account, inter alia, sex- and age-disaggregated data and statistics, with a particular focus on gender equality;

(*m*) Take measures to promote and implement women's equal access to and control over economic resources, including land, property rights and the right to inheritance, regardless of their marital status, in order to reduce the vulnerability of women in the context of the HIV/AIDS epidemic;

(*n*) Provide women and girls, including those in marginalized groups, with equal access to quality education, literacy programmes, health care and health services, social services, skills training and employment opportunities, support capacity-building and the strengthening of women's networks and protect them from all forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination, stigma, abuse and neglect, in order to reduce their risk and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and alleviate the impact on those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

2. Prevention:

(*a*) Governments, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, individually and collectively, should make efforts to place combating HIV/AIDS as a priority on the development agenda and to implement multisectoral and decentralized effective preventive strategies and programmes, especially for the most vulnerable populations, including women, young girls and infants, also taking into account the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS;

(*b*) Governments, with the assistance of relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, must adopt a long-term, timely, coherent and integrated AIDS prevention policy, with public information and life skills-based education programmes specifically tailored to the needs of women and girls, adapted to their social and cultural context and sensitivities, and the specific needs in their life cycle;

(*c*) Intensify efforts to determine the best policies and programmes to prevent women and young girls from becoming infected with HIV/AIDS, taking into account that women, in particular young girls, are socially, physiologically and biologically more vulnerable than men to sexually transmitted infections;

(*d*) Take measures to integrate, inter alia, a family-based approach in programmes aimed at providing prevention, care and support to women and girls infected and affected by HIV/AIDS and a community-based approach in policies and programmes aimed at providing prevention, care and support to women and girls infected and affected by HIV/AIDS;

(*e*) Ensure equal and non-discriminatory access to accurate, comprehensive information, prevention education on reproductive health, and voluntary testing and counselling services and technologies, within a cultural and gender-sensitive framework and with particular emphasis on adolescents and young adults;

(*f*) Request the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and its co-sponsors to continue in their efforts aimed at providing complete and accurate sexual and reproductive health education for young people, within a cultural and gender-sensitive framework, while, inter alia, encouraging them to delay sexual initiation, or/and to use condoms and, in this context, urge that greater attention be given to the education of men and boys about their roles and their responsibilities in preventing the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, to their partners;

(*g*) Promote gender equality in relationships, and provide information and resources to promote informed, responsible and safe sexual behaviour and practices, mutual respect and gender equality in sexual relationships;

(*h*) Encourage all forms of media to promote non-discriminatory and gender-sensitive images and a culture of non-violence and respect for all human rights, in particular women's rights, in addressing HIV/AIDS;

(*i*) Encourage active involvement of men and boys through, inter alia, youth-led and youth-specific HIV education projects and peer-based programmes in challenging gender stereotypes and attitudes as well as gender inequalities in relation to HIV and AIDS, as well as their full participation in prevention, impact alleviation and care, and design and implement programmes to encourage and enable men to adopt safe and responsible sexual and reproductive behaviour and to use effectively methods to prevent unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS;

(*j*) Intensify, especially in the most affected countries, education, services, community-based mobilization and information strategies to protect women of all ages from HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, including through the development of safe, affordable, effective and easily accessible female-controlled methods, including such methods as microbicides and female condoms that protect against sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS, as well as voluntary and confidential HIV testing and counselling and the promotion of sexually responsible behaviour, including abstinence and condom use;

(*k*) Strengthen sustainable, efficient and accessible primary health-care systems that serve to support prevention efforts;

(*l*) Special attention should be given to the prevention of HIV, in particular with regard to mother-to-child transmission and for victims of rape – on the basis of informed consent and voluntary and confidential testing, counselling and treatment – including through ensuring access to care and improving the quality and availability of affordable drugs and diagnostics, especially antiretroviral therapies, and by building on existing efforts, with special attention to the issue of breastfeeding;

(*m*) Strive to ensure that schools at all levels, other educational institutions and non-formal systems of education play a leading role in preventing HIV infection and preventing and combating stigmatization and discrimination by providing an environment free of all forms of violence that promotes compassion and tolerance, and provide gender-sensitive education, including on responsible sexual behaviour and practices, life skills and behaviour change;

(*n*) Work together with civil society, including traditional, community and religious leaders, to identify the customary and traditional practices that adversely influence gender relations and to eliminate those practices that increase the vulnerability of women and girls to HIV/AIDS.

3. Treatment, care and support:

(*a*) Request Governments to ensure universal and equal access for women and men throughout their life cycle to social services related to health care, including education, clean water and safe sanitation, nutrition, food security and health education programmes, especially for women and girls living with and affected by HIV/AIDS, including treatment for opportunistic diseases;

(*b*) Request Governments to work to provide comprehensive health care for women and girls living with HIV/AIDS, including dietary and food supplements and treatment for opportunistic infections and full, equal, non-discriminatory and prompt access to health care and health services, including sexual and reproductive health and voluntary and confidential counselling, taking into account the rights of the child to access to information, privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent and the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents and legal guardians;

(*c*) Care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS, in particular women and girls, should have a comprehensive approach, involving medical, social, psychological, spiritual and economic needs, targeting the community and national levels;

(*d*) Collaborate to strengthen efforts to create an environment and the conditions necessary, with the assistance of relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, upon request, to address the challenges faced by women and girls infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, in particular orphans and widows, girls and older women who may also be primary caregivers for people living with HIV/AIDS, all of whom are particularly vulnerable to both economic and sexual exploitation; provide them with the necessary economic and psycho-social support; and encourage their economic independence through income-generating programmes and other methods;

(*e*) Provide support for the implementation of special programmes for the growing problems of children orphaned by AIDS, especially girls, who may easily become victims of sexual exploitation.

4. **Enabling environment for regional and international cooperation:**

(*a*) Call upon the international community, relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their support of national efforts against HIV/AIDS, in particular in favour of women and young girls, including efforts to provide affordable antiretroviral drugs, diagnostics and drugs to treat tuberculosis and other opportunistic infections; strengthening health systems, including reliable distribution and delivery systems; implementing a strong generic drug policy; bulk purchasing; negotiating with pharmaceutical companies to reduce prices; appropriate financing systems; and encouraging local manufacturing and import practices consistent with national laws and international agreements, in particular in the worst hit regions in Africa and where the epidemic is severely setting back national development gains;

(*b*) Take action to eradicate poverty, which is a major contributory factor in the spread of HIV infection and worsens the impact of the epidemic, in particular for women and girls, as well as depleting resources and incomes of families and endangering the survival of present and future generations;

(*c*) Identify and implement development-oriented and durable solutions that integrate a gender perspective to external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries, including least developed countries, inter alia, through debt relief, including the option of debt cancellation for official development assistance, in order to help them to finance programmes and projects targeted at development, including the advancement of women, inter alia, through facilitating the delivery of health care and health services and the provision of preventive programmes on HIV/AIDS, especially targeting women and girls; in this regard, welcome the Cologne initiative for the reduction of debt, in particular the speedy implementation of the enhanced heavily indebted poor countries initiatives; and encourage Governments to ensure the provision of adequate funds for its implementation and implement the provision that funds saved should be used to support anti-poverty programmes that are gender sensitive and that address prevention, care and support of women and girls infected and affected;

(*d*) Ensure international, regional and South-South cooperation, including development assistance and additional adequate resources, to implement gender-sensitive policies and programmes aimed at halting the spread of the epidemic by providing affordable quality treatment and care of all people, especially women and girls living with HIV/AIDS;

(*e*) Encourage the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and its co-sponsors, bilateral and multilateral donors and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their support to empower women and prevent HIV infection and to give urgent and priority attention to the situation of women and girls, especially in Africa, in particular through the International Partnership against AIDS in Africa;

(*f*) Increase investment in research on the development of HIV vaccines, microbicides and other female-controlled methods, simpler and less expensive diagnostic tests, single-dose treatments for sexually transmitted infections and quality low-cost drug combinations, including for opportunistic infections and sexually transmitted infections, as well as alternative medicine for HIV/AIDS, focusing on the needs of women and girls;

(*g*) Support and assist research and development centres, in particular at the national level, in the worst-hit regions, with a gender specific focus, in the field of vaccines and treatment for HIV/AIDS, as well as support the efforts by Governments in building and/or strengthening their national capacities in this area;

(*h*) Develop and implement as well as strengthen already existing training programmes for law enforcement officers, prison officers, medical officers and judicial personnel, as well as United Nations personnel, including peacekeeping staff, to be more sensitive and responsive to the needs of threatened and abused women and children infected with HIV/AIDS, including intravenous drug users, female inmates and orphans;

(*i*) Ensure that the needs of girls and women in relation to HIV/AIDS in all situations of conflict, post-conflict and peacekeeping, and in the immediate and reconstructive responses to emergencies and natural disasters, are addressed;

(*j*) Provide gender-sensitive prevention and treatment services for female substance abusers living with HIV/AIDS;

(*k*) Provide technical and financial support to networks of people living with HIV/AIDS, and non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations involved in implementing HIV/AIDS programmes, in particular women's groups, in order to strengthen their efforts;

(*l*) Adopt a balanced approach to prevention and comprehensive care, including treatment and support, for women and girls affected by HIV/AIDS, taking into account the role played by poverty, poor nutritional conditions and underdevelopment, which increases the vulnerability of women and girls to HIV/AIDS;

(*m*) Urge relevant United Nations entities to incorporate a gender perspective into their follow-up and evaluation of the progress made in the control of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS;

(*n*) Commend UNAIDS for its advocacy in successfully accelerating both increased prevention and improved access to care, urge Governments and the international community to continue advocating and lobbying, and encourage Governments to enter into negotiations with multinational drug companies for reduction in market prices of HIV/AIDS related drugs and diagnostics to ensure availability, affordability and sustainability to women and girls living with HIV/AIDS.

B. Gender and all forms of discrimination, in particular racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

1. The Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[10] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[32] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[15] and other international instruments reaffirm the principles of equality and non-discrimination.

2. The consistent efforts of the international community in promoting gender equality through the convening of world conferences on women are recalled. It should also be recalled that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights,[33] the Beijing Declaration[5] and Platform for Action[6] adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women and the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", emphasize that all human rights of women and of the girl child are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights. The Platform for Action reaffirms that all human rights – civil, cultural, economic, political and social, including the right to development – are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated.

3. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action indicate that many women face additional barriers to the enjoyment of their human rights because of such factors as their race, language, ethnicity, culture, religion, disability or socio-economic class or because they are indigenous people, migrants, including women migrant workers, displaced women or refugees. Also, the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session indicate that in situations of armed conflict and foreign occupation, the human rights of women have been extensively violated. Among the further actions and initiatives to implement the platform adopted by the special session were several directed at the elimination of racially motivated violence against women and girls.

4. The efforts of the international community in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are recalled.

5. There has been growing recognition that various types of discrimination do not always affect women and men in the same way. Moreover, gender discrimination may be intensified and facilitated by all other forms of discrimination. It has been increasingly recognized that without gender analysis of all forms of discrimination, including multiple forms of discrimination and, in particular, in this context, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, violations of the human rights of women may escape detection and that remedies to address racism may also fail to meet the needs of women and girls. It is also important that efforts to address gender discrimination incorporate approaches to the elimination of all forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination.

6. By its resolution 52/111 of 12 December 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, to be held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001. In its resolution 53/132 of 9 December 1998, the Assembly proclaimed 2001 as the International Year of Mobilization against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. It is therefore timely that the gender dimensions of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are addressed by the Commission on the Status of Women.

7. The increasing gravity of different manifestations of racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia in various parts of the world requires a more integrated and effective approach on the part of relevant mechanisms of the United Nations human rights machinery. These trends affect the implementation of the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled, "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" and to the relevant international instruments against discrimination.

8. The Commission recommends that the following actions be taken:

Actions to be taken by Governments, the United Nations and civil society, as appropriate

1. An integrated, holistic approach to address multiple forms of discrimination against women and girls, in particular racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance:

(*a*) Examine the intersection of multiple forms of discrimination, including their root causes, from a gender perspective, with special emphasis on gender-based racial discrimination, in order to develop and implement strategies, policies and programmes aimed at the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and to increase the role that women play in the design, implementation and monitoring of gender-sensitive anti-racist policies;

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[32] General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[33] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

(*b*) Establish and strengthen effective partnerships with and provide support, as appropriate, to all relevant actors of civil society, including non-governmental organizations working to promote gender equality and the advancement of women, in particular women subject to multiple discrimination, in order to promote an integrated and holistic approach to the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls;

(*c*) Acknowledge the need to address the issues of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance as and where they affect young women and men and boys and girls and recognize the role they play in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including particular forms of racism experienced by young women and girls, and support the fundamental role played by youth non-governmental organizations in educating young people and children to build a society based on respect and solidarity;

(*d*) Promote respect for and the value of the full diversity of women's and girls' situations and conditions and recognize that some women face particular barriers to their empowerment, and ensure that the goals of achieving gender equality and the advancement of women, including marginalized women, are reflected in all strategies, policies and programmes aimed at the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls; and mainstream a gender perspective into the preparation and implementation of policies integrating multiculturalism, ensuring the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all women and girls and reaffirming that human rights – civil, cultural, economical, political and social, including the right to development – are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated;

(*e*) Promote recognition that the empowerment of women is an essential component of a proactive strategy to fight racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of related intolerance, and take measures to empower women subject to multiple discrimination to exercise fully their rights in all spheres of life and to play an active role in the design and implementation of policies and measures that affect their lives;

(*f*) Take action to raise awareness and promote the eradication of all forms of discrimination, including multiple discrimination experienced by women, through, inter alia, education and mass media campaigns;

(*g*) The Platform for Action recognized that women face barriers to full equality and advancement because of such factors as their race, age, language, ethnicity, culture, religion or disability, because they are indigenous women or of other status. Many women encounter specific obstacles related to their family status, particularly as single parents, and their socio-economic status, including their living conditions in rural, isolated or impoverished areas. Additional barriers also exist for refugee women, other displaced women, including internally displaced women, as well as for immigrant women and migrant women, including women migrant workers. Many women are also particularly affected by environmental disasters, serious and infectious diseases and various forms of violence against women;

(*h*) Acknowledge that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance manifest themselves in a differentiated manner for women, increasing poverty, causing their living conditions to deteriorate, generating violence and limiting or denying them the full enjoyment and exercise of all their human rights;

(*i*) Ensure the full and equal opportunity for the sustained participation and representation of indigenous women and girls and of women and girls, as appropriate, from culturally diverse backgrounds, in all relevant decision-making processes;

(*j*) Ensure that the Commission on the Status of Women takes into account in its work the impact of all forms of discrimination, including multiple discrimination, on the advancement of women;

(*k*) Acknowledge the ongoing work of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in taking into account the impact of multiple forms of discrimination on the advancement of women and the achievement of gender equality.

2. Policies, legal measures, mechanisms and machineries:

(*a*) Establish and/or strengthen, where appropriate, legislation and regulations against all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including their gender-based manifestations;

(*b*) Condemn all forms of racism and racial discrimination, including propaganda, activities and organizations based on doctrines of superiority of one race or group of persons, that attempt to justify or promote racism or racial discrimination in any form;

(*c*) Take concrete measures to promote equality based on the elimination of gender and racial prejudice in all fields, through, inter alia, better access to education, health care, employment and other basic services, to promote the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights for all women and girls;

(*d*) Take measures to address, through policies and programmes, racism and racially motivated violence against women and girls and to increase cooperation, policy responses, effective implementation of national legislation and other protective and preventive measures aimed at the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls;

(*e*) Review, where appropriate, national legal and other mechanisms, including the criminal justice system, to ensure equality before the law so that women and girls can seek protection, shelter and remedies against all forms of discrimination, including intersectional discrimination;

(*f*) Review, where appropriate, policies and laws, including those on citizenship, immigration and asylum, for their impact on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and the achievement of gender equality;

(*g*) Design and implement policies and measures that address all forms of violence against women and girls, and empower victims of all forms of violence, in particular women and girls, to regain control over their lives, inter alia, through special protection and assistance measures;

(*h*) Devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in women and girls through a comprehensive anti-trafficking strategy consisting of, inter alia, legislative measures, prevention campaigns, information exchange, assistance and protection for and reintegration of the victims and prosecution of all the offenders involved, including intermediaries;

(*i*) Develop and implement policies to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all women and girls, regardless of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin;

(*j*) Take measures, as appropriate, to promote and strengthen policies and programmes for indigenous women, with their full participation and respect for their cultural diversity, to combat discrimination based on gender and race and to ensure their full enjoyment of all human rights;

(*k*) Review and revise, as appropriate, emigration policies, with a view to eliminating all discriminatory policies and practices against migrants, especially women and children, and to protect fully all their human rights, regardless of their legal status, as well as to provide them with humane treatment;

(*l*) Take steps to eliminate any violations of the human rights of women refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons, who are often subjected to sexual and other violence;

(*m*) Urge all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, in order to achieve its universal ratification, and emphasizes the importance of the full compliance of States parties with the obligations they have accepted under this Convention;

(*n*) Consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families[34] as a matter of priority, and consider promoting ratification of the relevant conventions of the International Labour Organization.

3. Change attitudes and eliminate stereotypes and prejudice:

(*a*) Develop gender-sensitive education and training programmes aimed at eliminating discriminatory attitudes towards women and girls, and adopt measures to address the intersection between racist and gender-based stereotypes;

(*b*) Develop and implement programmes and policies to raise awareness among all relevant actors at the national, regional and international levels to the issue of multiple discrimination against women and girls;

(*c*) Review and update educational materials, including textbooks, and take appropriate action to remove all elements promoting discrimination, in particular gender-based discrimination, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

(*d*) Ensure that education and training, especially teacher training, promote respect for human rights, the culture of peace, gender equality and cultural, religious and other diversity, and encourage educational and training institutions and organizations to adopt policies of equal opportunities and follow up their implementation with the participation of teachers, parents, boys and girls and the community;

(*e*) Develop strategies to increase awareness among men and boys with respect to their shared responsibility in promoting gender equality and combating all forms of discrimination, in particular racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance as well as multiple discrimination;

(*f*) Develop anti-racist and gender-sensitive human rights training for personnel in the administration of justice, law enforcement agencies, security and health-care services schools and migration authorities, paying particular attention to immigration officials, border police and staff of migrant detention centres, as well as for United Nations personnel;

(*g*) Bearing in mind gender perspective, encourage the mass media to promote ideas of tolerance and understanding among peoples and different cultures.

4. Research and collection of data and information:

(*a*) Develop methodologies to identify the ways in which various forms of discrimination converge and affect women and girls, and conduct studies on how racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are reflected in laws, policies, institutions and practices and how this has contributed to the vulnerability, victimization, marginalization and exclusion of women and the girl child;

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[34] General Assembly resolution 45/158.

(*b*) Collect, analyse and disseminate quantitative, qualitative and gender-sensitive data regarding the impact of all forms of discrimination, including multiple discrimination, on women and girls, and sponsor, where appropriate, surveys and community-based research, including the collection of disaggregated data by sex, age and other variables, as appropriate.

5. Preventing conflict and promoting a culture of peace, equality, non-discrimination, respect and tolerance:

(*a*) Respect fully international human rights law and international humanitarian law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, and take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, in particular rape and all other forms of sexual violence during armed conflict, and end impunity and prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, including those relating to sexual and other gender-based violence against women and girls;

(*b*) Violence against women and girls is a major obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of gender equality, development and peace. Violence against women both violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms. Gender-based violence, such as battering and other domestic violence, sexual abuse, sexual slavery and exploitation, international trafficking in women and children, forced prostitution and sexual harassment, as well as violence against women resulting from cultural prejudice, racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia, pornography, ethnic cleansing, armed conflict, foreign occupation, religious and anti-religious extremism and terrorism, are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and must be combated and eliminated;

(*c*) Ensure the full and equal opportunity for sustained participation and representation of women at all levels and in all areas in conflict prevention, management and conflict resolution and in post-conflict peace-building.

6. World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance:

The Commission on the Status of Women stresses the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective into the preparations, work and outcome of the World Conference, and urges the inclusion of women in delegations to the Conference.

40th plenary meeting
24 July 2001

2001/6. Preparations for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 44/82 of 8 December 1989, 47/237 of 20 September 1993, 50/142 of 21 December 1995, 52/81 of 12 December 1997 and 54/124 of 17 December 1999 concerning the proclamation, preparations for and observance of the International Year of the Family,

"*Recognizing* that the preparation for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family provides a useful opportunity for drawing further attention to the objectives of the Year for increasing cooperation at all levels on family issues and for undertaking concerted actions to strengthen family-centred policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

"*Recognizing also* that the follow-up to the International Year of the Family is an integral part of the agenda and of the multi-year programme of work of the Commission for Social Development until 2004,

"*Noting* the active role of the United Nations in enhancing international cooperation in family-related issues, in particular in the area of research and information,

"*Emphasizing* that it is necessary to intensify and improve coordination of the activities of the United Nations system on family-related issues so as to contribute fully to the effective preparation for and celebration of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the International Year of the Family and the preparations for the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family[35] and the recommendations contained therein;

"2. *Urges* Governments to view 2004 as a target year by which concrete achievements should be made to identify and elaborate issues of direct concern to families and also to set up and strengthen, where appropriate, mechanisms to plan and coordinate activities of governmental bodies and non-governmental organizations;

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[35] E/CN.5/2001/4.

"3. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to continue to review annually the preparations for the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family as part of its agenda and of its multi-year programme of work until 2004;

"4. *Invites* Member States to consider organizing activities in preparation for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family at the national level;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council on the preparation for the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family at all levels."

40th plenary meeting
24 July 2001

2001/7. Proposals for a multi-year programme of work of the Commission for Social Development for 2002–2006

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1996/7 of 22 July 1996 by which it decided on the structure of the agenda and work programme of the Commission for Social Development,

Decides that the multi-year programme of work of the Commission for the period 2002–2006 shall be the following:

2002: Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

(*a*) Priority theme: "Integration of social and economic policy". Under this theme, the following specific topics will be considered:

(i) Social aspects of macroeconomic policies;

(ii) Social assessment as a policy tool;

(iii) Expenditures in the social sector as a productive factor;

(*b*) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups:

(i) Preparatory Committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing (second session);

(ii) Report of the Third Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Disability.

2003: Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

(*a*) Priority theme: "National and international cooperation for social development". Under this theme, the following specific topics will be considered:

(i) Sharing of experiences and practices in social development;

(ii) Forging partnerships for social development;

(iii) Social responsibility of the private sector;

(iv) Impact of employment strategies on social development;

(v) Policies and role of international financial institutions and their effect on national social development strategies;

(*b*) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups:

Review of the global situation of youth.

2004: Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

(*a*) Priority theme: "Improving public sector effectiveness";

(*b*) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups:

Comprehensive review on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family.

2005: Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

(*a*) Priority theme: "Review of further implementation of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly";

(*b*) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups.

2006: Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

(*a*) Priority theme: "Review of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997–2006)";

(*b*) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the social groups.

40th plenary meeting
24 July 2001

2001/8. United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Noting* the importance of the participation of developing and the least developed countries in the preparatory process for the Second World Assembly on Ageing and in the World Assembly itself,

"*Recalling* its resolution 54/262 of 25 May 2000, in which it encouraged Member States and other actors to, inter alia, provide voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing in support of preparatory activities for the Second World Assembly, including the participation of least developed countries,

"1. *Urges* all Member States and other actors to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing, to support preparatory activities for the Second World Assembly on Ageing, in particular to facilitate the fullest participation of least developed countries, and to support public information activities to promote the Second World Assembly and its outcome;

"2. *Urges* all States and public and private organizations to contribute to the Trust Fund to support public information activities to promote the Second World Assembly and its outcome."

40th plenary meeting
24 July 2001

2001/9. Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* that, in its resolution 53/110 of 9 December 1998, it requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to review the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, including the issue of regional preparatory meetings for the congresses,

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the results of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[36]

"*Bearing in mind* that the congresses are a consultative body of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in accordance with paragraph 29 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the Programme, annexed to General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991,

"*Recognizing* the significant contributions of the congresses to the promotion and strengthening of international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice,

"*Recognizing also* that the congresses have been a forum for promoting the exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice among States, intergovernmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

"*Recognizing further* the role played by the congresses in preparing suggestions, for consideration by the Commission, on possible subjects for its programme of work,

"*Aware* of the need to review the functioning and method of work of the congresses in order to improve their effectiveness,

"*Noting with appreciation* the offers made by the Governments of Mexico and Thailand to host the next congress,

"1. *Decides* to continue holding the United Nations congresses in accordance with paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme,[37] following a dynamic, interactive and cost-effective method of work and a focused programme of work, and to call them the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;

"2. *Also decides* that, beginning in 2005, the congresses, pursuant to paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the Programme, shall be held in accordance with the following guidelines:

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[36] See *Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna, 10–17 April 2000: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.IV.8).

[37] General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex.

(*a*) Each congress shall discuss specific topics, including, where appropriate, a main topic, all of which shall be determined by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(*b*) Each congress shall include one session of pre-congress consultations;

(*c*) Each congress shall include a high-level segment in which States will be represented at the highest possible level and will be given an opportunity to make statements on the topics of the congress;

(*d*) As part of the high-level segment, the heads of delegations or their representatives shall participate in a number of thematic interactive round tables in order to further the discussion on the topics of the congress through open dialogue;

(*e*) Panels of experts, to be selected by the Commission with due regard for the principle of equitable geographical distribution, shall hold workshops dealing with the topics of the congress, maintaining an open dialogue with the participants and avoiding the reading of statements;

(*f*) Institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network shall be invited to assist in the preparations for the workshops;

(*g*) The Secretary-General shall facilitate, within existing resources, the organization of ancillary meetings of non-governmental organizations and professional organizations at each congress;

(*h*) Each congress shall adopt a single declaration containing recommendations derived from the deliberations of the high-level segment, the round tables and the workshops, to be submitted to the Commission for its consideration;

(*i*) Any action suggested to the Commission regarding its programme of work, contained in the declaration of the congress, shall be undertaken through individual resolutions of the Commission;

(*j*) The Commission, as the preparatory body for the congress, shall request the Secretary-General to prepare only those background documents which are absolutely necessary for implementing the programme of work of the congress;

(*k*) Each congress shall be preceded by regional preparatory meetings, when necessary, and the costs of the regional preparatory meetings for each congress shall be streamlined by holding them in conjunction with other regional meetings, shortening their duration and limiting the preparation of background documents;

"3. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to continue to act as the preparatory body for the congresses and to follow the guidelines contained in paragraph 2 above in organizing future congresses;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the staff required to serve as secretariat for the congresses and the regional preparatory meetings for the congresses;

"5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat with the necessary resources, within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003, for the preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to ensure that adequate resources are provided in the programme budget for the biennium 2004–2005 to support the holding of the Eleventh Congress;

"6. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to formulate, at its eleventh session, recommendations regarding the Eleventh Congress, including recommendations on the main topic, the organization of round tables and workshops to be held by panels of experts and the venue and duration of the Eleventh Congress, and to submit those recommendations, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session;

"7. *Also requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to formulate, at its eleventh session, appropriate recommendations to enable the Economic and Social Council to introduce the necessary amendments to the rules of procedure for the congresses to reflect the guidelines contained in paragraph 2 above;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eleventh session."

40th plenary meeting
24 July 2001

2001/10. Action against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Deeply concerned* at the impact of transnational organized crime on the political, social and economic stability and development of societies,

"*Bearing in mind* that the fight against transnational organized crime is a common and shared responsibility of the international community, necessitating cooperation at the bilateral and multilateral levels,

"*Reaffirming its support and commitment* to the goals of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular, the objectives set forth in the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century,[38]

"*Recalling* its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, in which it adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and urged all States and regional economic organizations to sign and ratify those international legal instruments,

"*Noting with appreciation* the initiative of those States which have pledged financial contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund in order to enable developing countries and countries with economies in transition to initiate measures to implement the Convention and the Protocols thereto,

"1. *Welcomes* the signing of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

"2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the offers of a number of Governments to host regional conferences at the ministerial level and for the financial contributions of a number of States for the purpose of holding pre-ratification seminars on facilitating the entry into force of the Convention and the Protocols thereto and their future implementation;

"3. *Encourages* Member States to make adequate voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund for the provision to developing countries and countries with economies in transition of the technical assistance they might require for implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, including for the preparatory measures needed for that implementation, taking into account article 30 of the Convention;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat with the resources necessary to enable it to promote, in an effective manner, the entry into force and implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, inter alia, through the provision of assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for building capacity in the areas covered by the Convention and the Protocols thereto;

"5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eleventh session."

40th plenary meeting
24 July 2001

2001/11. Action to promote effective community-based crime prevention

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind its resolution 1996/16 of 23 July 1996, in which it requested the Secretary-General to continue to promote the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling the "Elements of responsible crime prevention: standards and norms", annexed to its resolution 1997/33 of 21 July 1997, in particular those elements on community involvement in crime prevention contained in paragraphs 14 to 23,

Recalling also the revised draft elements of responsible crime prevention prepared by the Expert Group Meeting on Elements of Responsible Crime Prevention: Addressing Traditional and Emerging Crime Problems, held in Buenos Aires from 8 to 10 September 1999,

Noting that the revised draft elements of responsible crime prevention were annexed to the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on effective crime prevention: keeping pace with new developments,[39] submitted to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Acknowledging the need to update and finalize the draft elements of responsible crime prevention,

Noting the international colloquium of crime prevention experts held in Montreal, Canada, from 3 to 6 October 1999 in preparation for the Tenth Congress by the Governments of Canada, France and the Netherlands, in collaboration with the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime,

Noting with appreciation the workshop on community involvement in crime prevention, organized during the Tenth Congress by the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime,[40]

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[38] General Assembly resolution 55/59, annex.

[39] A/CONF.187/7.

[40] *Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna, 10–17 April 2000: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.IV.8), chap. VI, sect. C.

Aware of the scope for significant reductions in crime and victimization through research-based approaches and of the contribution that effective crime prevention can make in terms of the safety and security of individuals and communities and their property,

Desirous that the commitments made in the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century,[38] adopted by the Tenth Congress, in relation to crime prevention, especially those made in paragraphs 11, 13, 20, 21, 24 and 25 of the Vienna Declaration, be implemented nationally and internationally,

Convinced of the need to advance a collaborative agenda for action with respect to those commitments made in the Vienna Declaration,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, a meeting of experts selected on the basis of equitable geographical representation for the purposes of further revising the draft elements of responsible crime prevention,[41] with a view to arriving at a version of the draft elements on which the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its eleventh session, will be able to reach consensus, and proposing priority areas for international action, including the identification of technical assistance issues, to promote effective community-based crime prevention;

2. *Welcomes* the offer of the Government of Canada to host the meeting of the expert group;

3. *Requests* the expert group, within the context of its meeting, to consider the results of the work of the recent United Nations meetings on this subject;[42]

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the results of the meeting of the expert group, including its revised version of the draft elements of responsible crime prevention and the priority areas for international action to promote effective community-based crime prevention, to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eleventh session for its consideration and action.

40th plenary meeting
24 July 2001

2001/12. Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware that the conservation of wild flora and fauna and of genetic resources is essential for the maintenance of biological diversity and sustainable development, these being of fundamental importance, in particular, for local and indigenous communities with traditional lifestyles based on biological resources, and that concerns have been expressed with respect to illicit access to genetic resources,

Taking note of the principles on which are founded the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,[43] an agreement regulating international trade in endangered species and establishing recommendations for combating illicit trafficking therein, and the Convention on Biological Diversity,[44]

Deeply concerned about the existence of groups, in particular those operating transnationally, dedicated to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna, that are increasingly employing sophisticated technologies,

Recognizing the links between transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna, as well as the need to prevent, combat and eradicate this form of illicit traffic,

Aware of the adverse environmental, economic, social and scientific repercussions of transnational organized criminal activities devoted to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna,

Recognizing that international cooperation, especially mutual assistance against illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna, is essential,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, in which it is stated that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[45] constitutes an effective tool and the necessary legal framework for international cooperation in combating such criminal activities as illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna, in furtherance of the principles of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,

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[41] A/CONF.187/7, annex.

[42] Most of this work is included in the following documents: Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century; the results of the workshop on community involvement in crime prevention and of discussions under agenda item 5, "Effective crime prevention: keeping pace with new developments", at the Tenth Congress; the report from the international colloquium of crime prevention experts held by the Governments of Canada, France and the Netherlands, in collaboration with the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, from 3 to 6 October 1999, in Montreal, Canada; the most recent text of the draft elements contained in the working paper on effective crime prevention: keeping pace with new developments (A/CONF.187/7, annex); Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/33 on elements of responsible crime prevention; and the guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention adopted by the Council in its resolution 1995/9.

[43] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

[44] See United Nations Environment Programme, *Convention on Biological Diversity* (Environmental Law and Institution Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

[45] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.

1. *Urges* Member States to adopt, in accordance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,[43] the legislative or other measures necessary for establishing illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna as a criminal offence in their domestic legislation;

2. *Encourages* Member States to explore possible means of promoting law enforcement cooperation and information exchange aimed at preventing, combating and eradicating illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources or drawing upon extrabudgetary contributions, in coordination with other competent entities of the United Nations system, a report analysing domestic, bilateral, regional and multilateral legal provisions and other relevant documents, resolutions and recommendations dealing with the prevention, combating and eradication of illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna by organized criminal groups and to present its report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eleventh session;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources or drawing upon extrabudgetary contributions, in coordination with other competent entities of the United Nations system, a report analysing the domestic, bilateral, regional and multilateral legal provisions and other relevant documents, resolutions and recommendations dealing with illicit access to genetic resources and also the extent to which organized criminal groups are involved therein and to present its report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eleventh session.

40th plenary meeting
24 July 2001

2001/13. Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin, derived from acts of corruption, including the laundering of funds, and in returning such funds

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 51/191 of 16 December 1996 on the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions, 53/176 of 15 December 1998 on action against corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions, 54/205 of 22 December 1999 on the prevention of corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds, 55/25 of 15 November 2000 on the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 55/61 of 4 December 2000 on an effective international legal instrument against corruption and 55/188 of 20 December 2000 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and repatriation of such funds to the countries of origin,

Concerned about the seriousness of problems posed by corruption, which may endanger the stability and security of societies, undermine the values of democracy and morality and jeopardize social, economic and political development,

Concerned also that funds of illicit origin derived from acts of corruption include public funds, whose diversion may seriously threaten economic and political progress, in particular in developing countries,

Alarmed at the fact that such funds are often being transferred from their countries of origin to international banking centres and financial havens,

Recognizing that the authorities of those countries wishing to recover funds of illicit origin, including funds obtained through acts of corruption and financial fraud, have a legitimate wish to obtain information on the whereabouts of those funds and that confidentiality, the right to privacy and bank secrecy cannot guarantee impunity,

Recognizing also the importance of strengthening international cooperation in combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin and in returning such funds,

Viewing with deep concern the increasing link between money-laundering and corruption, making it essential to promote national and international efforts in areas such as preventing and combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds,

1. *Requests* the intergovernmental open-ended expert group referred to in resolution 55/61 to consider, within the context of its mandates, the following issues, inter alia, as possible items of work to be included in the draft terms of reference for the negotiation of a future legal instrument against corruption:

(*a*) Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin, including the laundering of funds derived from acts of corruption, and promoting ways and means of enabling the return of such funds;

(*b*) Developing the measures necessary to ensure that those working in banking systems and other financial institutions contribute to the prevention of the transfer of funds of illicit origin derived from acts of corruption, for example, by recording transactions in a transparent manner, and to facilitate the return of those funds;

(*c*) Defining funds derived from acts of corruption as proceeds of crime and establishing that an act of corruption may be a predicate offence in relation to money-laundering;

(*d*) Establishing criteria for the determination of countries to which funds, referred to above, should be returned and the appropriate procedures for such return;

2. *Requests* the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat to support Governments that request technical assistance in combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin and in returning such funds, including by providing the names of experts to assist such Governments;

3. *Urges* Governments, through voluntary contributions, and invites multilateral financial institutions and regional development banks, as appropriate, to support the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention in its efforts to assist Governments that request technical cooperation in combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin and in returning such funds, including by providing the names of the experts available to assist the Office;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, further to his analytical report on progress made in the implementation of resolution 55/188, to prepare, within existing resources or drawing upon through extrabudgetary contributions, for the ad hoc committee referred to in resolution 55/61, a global study on the transfer of funds of illicit origin, especially funds derived from acts of corruption, and its impact on economic, social and political progress, in particular in developing countries, and to include in his study innovative ideas regarding appropriate ways and means of enabling the States concerned to obtain access to information on the whereabouts of funds belonging to them and to recover such funds.

40th plenary meeting
24 July 2001

2001/14. Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming that the control of precursor chemicals is a key component in the prevention of diversion of such chemicals to the illicit manufacture of drugs,

Alarmed by the continued spread of the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs, including amphetamine, methamphetamine and Ecstasy-type drugs, and by the health hazards associated with their abuse,

Noting that the global nature of both the problem of synthetic drugs and the trade in chemicals makes cooperation at all levels, with all relevant agencies and with the chemical industry and trade, essential in preventing diversion,

Recognizing that the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[46] provides the foundation and framework for such cooperation,

Recalling the provisions of the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors and the measures to control precursors adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, in resolutions S-20/4 A and B of 10 June 1998, including the application of the principle "know your customer",

Recognizing that further information is required about the identity of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs,

Recognizing also that many of the chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs are also used in the licit industry and trade,

Bearing in mind the use of non-controlled and easily substitutable chemicals in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs,

Recognizing the importance of drug characterization and impurity profiling and of the results of forensic analysis of drugs in obtaining information on trends in, and on the chemicals used for, the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs,

Recognizing also that large quantities of 3,4 -methylenedioxyphenyl -2 -propanone, also known as PMK (piperonyl methyl ketone), a controlled chemical included in table I of the 1988 Convention and an important precursor used in the illicit manufacture of Ecstasy-type drugs, are being seized, and that there is little legitimate trade in that chemical,

1. *Recommends* that concerned Governments and international and regional organizations make every effort to establish closer contact to facilitate the exchange of information between countries used as a source of key chemicals and those in which synthetic drugs are illicitly manufactured;

2. *Urges* Governments and international and regional organizations to make every effort to enhance cooperation at all levels, with all relevant agencies and with the chemical industry and trade, to ensure the rapid exchange of information, in particular relating to stopped shipments, suspicious transactions and new chemicals identified as being used in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

3. *Also urges* Governments to implement operating procedures for chemical control that would give effect, as a minimum, to the measures to control precursors, in particular

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[46] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November–20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

those relating to pre-export notification, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, in resolution S-20/4 B, and to articles 12 and 18 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[46] as well as article 13 thereof, relating to the tracking of essential laboratory equipment used in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

4. *Recommends* that Governments and international and regional organizations collect and exchange the information needed to identify the chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs and the sources of such chemicals. That information should be supplied to the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for analysis, interpretation and dissemination as necessary;

5. *Calls upon* Governments and international and regional organizations to use the information thus obtained as the basis for future initiatives to prevent the diversion of such chemicals;

6. *Urges* Governments and regional organizations to make use of the limited international special surveillance list of substances established by the Board, adapted or supplemented, where appropriate, by lists of chemicals subject to voluntary monitoring, to reflect national and regional situations and changing trends in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

7. *Calls upon* Governments and regional organizations to consider the establishment of early warning systems for suspicious key nationally non-controlled chemicals found to be used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, in order to allow the rapid dissemination of information to the chemical industry and trade and to the appropriate authorities;

8. *Urges* Governments to develop cooperation programmes, together with the chemical industry and trade, to ensure the regular exchange of information, thus promoting greater awareness of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, and to encourage reporting of suspicious transactions;

9. *Recommends* that Governments and regional organizations consider drawing up guidelines for their chemical industry and trade, setting out indicators of suspicious transactions and allowing for the regular updating of regulations and procedures;

10. *Recommends also* that Governments consider facilitating, with the technical support of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, if necessary, the development and distribution of analytical methods for drug characterization and impurity profiling, and the development of chemical tracers, as tools for the identification of manufacturing trends and new chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

11. *Recommends further* that interested Governments and international and regional organizations consider the possibility of establishing a network of collaborating laboratories to serve as a source of primary information leading to a better understanding of illicit manufacturing trends, new drugs and the precursors used in illicit manufacture;

12. *Recommends* that Governments consider, if necessary, ways of improving the enforcement capacity, including the use of controlled delivery, where appropriate, available for investigation of illicit laboratories, stopped shipments and seized chemicals;

13. *Recommends also* that, in view of the very limited legitimate trade in PMK, all transactions involving that chemical be regarded with concern and that end-users be thoroughly verified before shipments are allowed to proceed in accordance with national legislation and procedures.

40th plenary meeting
24 July 2001

2001/15. International cooperation for the control of narcotic drugs

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned with the health and welfare of humankind,

Recognizing that the medical use of narcotic drugs continues to be indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering and that adequate provision must be made to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs for such purposes,

Deeply concerned by the magnitude of and rising trend in the illicit production of, demand for and trafficking in opiates,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug control,

Recognizing that the control of narcotic drugs is the collective responsibility of all States and that, to that end, coordinated action within the framework of international cooperation is necessary,

Taking into account the social and cultural aspects of poppy cultivation in the traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, and the dependence of large segments of populations in rural areas of those countries on the licit production of opium poppy for a living,

Acknowledging the sacrifices and costly efforts made by the traditional supplier countries in order to ensure secure methods of poppy cultivation and to prevent diversion from licit to illicit channels,

Reaffirming the guiding principles of existing treaties in the field of narcotic drugs, in particular the provisions of the

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[47] and the system of control that they embody,

Having considered the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999*,[48] in which the Board points to the overproduction of opiates,

1. *Calls upon* all Governments to support the traditional supplier countries in a spirit of international cooperation and solidarity in drug control;

2. *Underlines* that international trade in narcotic drugs, without distinction as to source or kind, is subject to the control provided for in the related international conventions, the implementation of which is essential in order to counter the world drug problem;

3. *Reconfirms* that the new variety of Papaver somniferum (opium poppy) with a high thebaine content comes under the international control regime established by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[47] and must be controlled in the same way as other varieties of Papaver somniferum containing other alkaloids;

4. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to monitor the cultivation of this new variety of Papaver somniferum, the production of thebaine from it and the international trade in thebaine accordingly;

5. *Commends* the Government of the United States of America for the 80/20 rule applied in its import of narcotic raw materials, which has contributed greatly to global efforts to maintain a lasting balance between the supply of and demand for opiates.

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24 July 2001

2001/16. International assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[46]

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,[49] the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[50] and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[51]

Taking into account the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000*,[52]

Considering that action against the world drug problem is a shared responsibility calling for coordinated and balanced measures consistent with the relevant multilateral instruments in force at the international level,

Deeply concerned by the continuing illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and substances listed in tables I and II of the 1988 Convention,

Aware that, in order to counter drug trafficking effectively, it is necessary to undertake appropriate initiatives against the transit of drugs,

Stressing the unswerving determination and commitment to resolve the world drug problem by means of national and international strategies aimed at reducing both the supply of and demand for illicit drugs,

Recognizing the desirability of providing support to the States that are most affected by the transit of drugs and are willing to implement plans to eliminate such transit,

Emphasizing the need for joint action to ensure that international cooperation and solidarity do not become merely empty notions,

1. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to extend technical assistance, from available voluntary contributions for that purpose, to those States that are most affected by the transit of drugs, and in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support;

2. *Exhorts* the international financial institutions, as well as other potential donors, to provide financial assistance to such transit States in order to enable them to intensify their action against illicit drug trafficking;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution for submission to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session.

40th plenary meeting
24 July 2001

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[47] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[48] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1.

[49] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[50] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

[51] General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

[52] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XI.1.

2001/17. Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2000/18 of 27 July 2000 and previous relevant resolutions,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation with the traditional supplier countries in drug control to ensure universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[47]

Considering that a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials has been achieved as a result of efforts made by the two traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, together with other producing countries,

Noting the importance of opiates in pain relief therapy as advocated by the World Health Organization,

1. *Urges* all Governments to continue contributing to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials for medical and scientific needs, the achievement of which would be facilitated by maintaining, insofar as their constitutional and legal systems permit, support to the traditional and legal supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

2. *Urges* Governments of all producing countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[47] and to take effective measures to prevent illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, especially when increasing licit production;

3. *Urges* consumer countries to assess their licit needs for opiate raw materials realistically and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to ensure easy supply, and also urges the producing countries concerned and the Board to increase efforts to monitor the available supply and to ensure sufficient stocks of licit opiate raw materials;

4. *Requests* the Board to continue its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions, in full compliance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961;

5. *Commends* the Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Council resolutions and, in particular:

(*a*) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit needs and to avoid unforeseen imbalances between licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the exportation of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(*b*) In inviting the Governments concerned to ensure that opiates imported into their countries for medical and scientific use do not originate from countries that transform seized and confiscated drugs into licit opiates;

(*c*) In arranging informal meetings, during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

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2001/18. Implementation of the computer and telecommunication system for international and national drug control developed by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind that, pursuant to the international drug control treaties, the States Parties thereto are obliged to share with other States, the Secretary-General and the International Narcotics Control Board, on a regular basis, large amounts of information and data on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals,

Aware of the increased administrative procedures that national drug control administrations must fulfil in implementing the international drug control treaties,

Bearing in mind the Political Declaration,[49] the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[50] and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[53] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, whereby States were requested to use modern technology to improve procedures for, and the timeliness of, the collection and dissemination of information, in order to achieve the highest level of accuracy of the results obtained,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 8 (XXXVII) of 20 April 1994,[54] in which the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with the relevant bodies and authorities, was requested to establish standards to be used in the electronic transmission of data between the Programme and national authorities responsible for drug control,

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[53] General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A-E.

[54] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 10* (E/1994/30), chap. XI.

Recalling also its resolution 1994/3 of 20 July 1994 and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 43/1,[55] in which the Programme was requested to integrate all annual reports questionnaires, using modern communication and presentation techniques,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on the utilization of the development dividend[56] and General Assembly resolution 53/220 of 7 April 1999, in which the Assembly approved the sum of 1.1 million United States dollars for the expansion of the computer and telecommunication system for international and national drug control (hereinafter referred to as the national database system) as an important development in building national capacities, in particular in developing countries,

Cognizant of the findings of the in-depth evaluation of the Programme carried out by the Office of Internal Oversight Services,[57] in which the Programme is requested to strengthen its capacity for gathering information from Governments by expanding the national database system to cover other data-collection activities,[58]

Taking note of the progress made by the Programme through the amendment of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of the Customs Cooperation Council, also known as the World Customs Organization, to establish a unique system for identifying narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals under international control,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the report of the third meeting of the group of users of the national database system, held in Vienna from 1 to 3 November 2000, at which 25 Governments concluded unanimously that the national database system is a comprehensive and mature product that is highly user-friendly and ready for detailed testing and possible implementation in many countries;

2. *Commends* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on its success to date in developing the national database system and on its responsiveness to the requirements of Member States in developing the system;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the national database system stresses ownership by the users of the system and that it is being implemented with the emphasis on building capacity within, and promoting cooperation between, developing countries;

4. *Recommends* that States that have not already done so consider implementing the national database system in cooperation with the Programme and the current group of user States or establishing systems compatible with the national database system;

5. *Urges* States that wish to adopt the national database system to cooperate with the Programme in that endeavour by assessing the implications of implementation of the system by their national drug control authorities and by informing the Programme of their needs with regard to initial implementation and training as well as ongoing support;

6. *Also urges* Governments to consider making additional resources available to the Programme to enable it to strengthen its capacity to implement, maintain and further develop the national database system in Member States;

7. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session on the national database system.

40th plenary meeting
24 July 2001

2001/19. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 54/230 of 22 December 1999,

Also recalling its resolution 2000/31 of 28 July 2000,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[12] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Stressing the importance of the revival of the Middle East peace process on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, and the principle of land for peace as well as the full and timely implementation of the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

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[55] Ibid., *2000, Supplement No. 8* (E/2000/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[56] A/53/374 and Add.1.

[57] See E/AC.51/1998/2 and Corr.1.

[58] Ibid., paras. 22–38.

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Convinced that the Israeli occupation impedes efforts to achieve sustainable development and a sound economic environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan,

Gravely concerned about the deterioration of economic and living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan, and the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of their natural resources,

Expressing grave concern over the continuation of the recent tragic and violent events that have led to many deaths and injuries,

Aware of the important work being done by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in support of the economic and social development of the Palestinian people,

Conscious of the urgent need for the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and for the improvement of the living conditions of the Palestinian people as a key element of a lasting peace and stability,

1. *Stresses* the need to preserve the territorial integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory and to guarantee the freedom of movement of persons and goods in the Territory, including the removal of restrictions on going into and from East Jerusalem, and the freedom of movement to and from the outside world;

2. *Also stresses* the vital importance of the construction and operation of the seaport in Gaza and safe passage to the economic and social development of the Palestinian people;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease its measures against the Palestinian people, in particular the closure of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, the enforced isolation of Palestinian towns, the destruction of homes and the isolation of Jerusalem;

4. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan to all their natural and economic resources, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, endanger or cause loss or depletion of these resources;

5. *Also reaffirms* that Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan, are illegal and an obstacle to economic and social development;

6. *Stresses* the importance of the work of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations and of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority;

7. *Urges* Member States to encourage private foreign investment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, in infrastructure, job-creation projects and social development in order to alleviate the hardship of the Palestinian people and improve living conditions;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue to include, in the report of the United Nations Special Coordinator, an update on the living conditions of the Palestinian people, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies;

9. *Decides* to include the item entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" in the agenda of its substantive session of 2002.

42nd plenary meeting
25 July 2001

2001/20. Developments concerning the question of the observance by the Government of Myanmar of the International Labour Organization Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the International Labour Conference at its eighty-eighth session, held in June 2000, on action to secure compliance with the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry established by the International Labour Organization to examine the observance by Myanmar of its obligations in respect to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), in which the Conference recommended the inclusion of the item on the agenda of the Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the conclusions adopted by consensus by the International Labour Conference at its eighty-ninth session, held in June 2001,

1. *Takes note* of the outcome of the discussion of the Committee on the Application of Standards during the eighty-ninth session of the International Labour Conference, held in June 2001;

2. *Also takes note* of the understanding concluded between the International Labour Office and the authorities of Myanmar regarding an objective assessment to be carried out by an International Labour Organization high-level mission

with respect to the practical implementation and actual impact of the framework of legislative, executive and administrative measures reported by Myanmar within the overall objective of the complete elimination of forced labour in law and practice;

3. *Further takes note* of the fact that the International Labour Organization Governing Body will examine the report of this mission at its two hundred and eighty-second session, to be held in November 2001;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Economic and Social Council informed of further developments in this matter.

42nd plenary meeting
25 July 2001

2001/21. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits

The Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the resolve, expressed by heads of State and Government in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] to strengthen further the Economic and Social Council, building on its recent achievements, to help it fulfil the role ascribed to it in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that the goals and targets in the economic, social and related fields contained in the Millennium Declaration[59] and the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, supplemented by the outcomes of their reviews, constitute a comprehensive basis for actions at the national, regional and international levels,

Reaffirming its commitment to promote an integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits and the reviews of their implementation,

Recalling its agreed conclusions 1995/1[60] and 2000/2[61] and its relevant resolutions on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of agreed conclusions 2000/2 of the coordination segment of the Council on the integrated and coordinated conference follow-up,[62] in particular the views expressed by functional commissions,

Recognizing the need to continue to enhance its contribution to the coordination and implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits by bringing together relevant cross-cutting issues in a comprehensive and holistic assessment of progress achieved,

1. *Recalls* that the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the relevant functional commissions or, as appropriate, other relevant bodies of the United Nations system, will continue to play, within their respective mandates, the primary role with regard to the coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits;

2. *Reiterates its commitment* to assist the General Assembly in its overall responsibilities in follow-up to the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] in compliance with General Assembly resolution 55/162 of 14 December 2000, and to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits and the reviews of their implementation, as well as in achieving the international development targets;

3. *Underlines* the specific responsibilities of the relevant functional commissions and, as appropriate, other relevant bodies of the United Nations system, in reviewing and assessing progress achieved, lessons learned and problems encountered in the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits;

4. *Recommends* that the General Assembly examine how best to address the reviews of the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s, including their format and periodicity;

5. *Decides* to strengthen the links with relevant functional commissions and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system, including regional commissions, in the follow-up to conferences and summits, by reviewing progress in the implementation of cross-cutting issues, and to strengthen links with the General Assembly by bringing to its attention overall policy issues that might emerge from such follow-up and might require the consideration of the Assembly;

6. *Encourages* the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, in maintaining and strengthening the momentum for building partnerships in pursuit of the goals of the Millennium Summit and of other conferences;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council at its substantive session of 2002 on the

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[59] See General Assembly resolution 55/2, para. 19.

[60] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/50/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 22.

[61] Ibid., *Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/55/3/Rev.1), chap. V, para. 8.

[62] E/2001/73.

implementation of the present resolution, ensuring full integration between the review and follow-up processes of the Millennium Summit and of other conferences and summits.

43rd plenary meeting
26 July 2001

2001/22. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits: coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General[63] on the implementation of agreed conclusions 2000/1of the Economic and Social Council[64] on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda,[65]

Welcoming the actions taken by the Secretary-General in response to agreed conclusions 2000/1 of the Council, including the appointment of a full-time Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat),

Recalling General Assembly resolution 35/77 C of 5 December 1980,

1. *Reiterates* the need for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), as the focal point for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda,[65] to participate in all aspects of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and its subsidiary machinery;

2. *Looks forward* to the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on options for reviewing and strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the status, role and function of the Centre, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and decisions of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II);

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to implement, within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and in accordance with paragraph 66 of the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth special session,[66] the establishment of the Habitat Agenda task manager system in order to allow better monitoring and mutual reinforcement of actions taken by international agencies in support of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

4. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council at its substantive session of 2002 on the implementation of the present resolution.

43rd plenary meeting
26 July 2001

2001/23. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1999/36 of 28 July 1999,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS),[67]

Expressing concern about the continued global spread of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and the resulting increase in cases of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS),

Recalling the HIV/AIDS goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000,[1]

Also recalling the successful convening of the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS from 25 to 27 June 2001, and the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS adopted at the end of the session,[68]

Encouraged by the resolve of Governments to implement, on an urgent basis, the goals and commitments contained in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS in order to accelerate the response to the epidemic,

1. *Urges* all the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the co-sponsors and secretariat of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), to give priority to the full implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,[68] including through support to Governments in their expanded national responses to the epidemic;

2. *Also urges* the co-sponsors of the Programme, other participating organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the secretariat of the Programme to refine their respective strategic objectives on HIV/AIDS in the light of the goals of the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS and to monitor progress in implementation;

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[63] E/2001/62.

[64] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/55/3/Rev.1), chap. V, para. 6.

[65] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3–14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[66] General Assembly resolution S-25/2, annex.

[67] E/2001/82.

[68] General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

3. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders, to strengthen further coordinated action at the country level;

4. *Encourages* the Executive Director of the Programme to draw upon the administrative and financial support systems of all co-sponsors of the Programme, as appropriate, so as to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of support provided by the secretariat of the Programme;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 2003, a report prepared by the Executive Director of the Programme, in collaboration with other relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, which should include the progress made in developing a coordinated response by the United Nations system to the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

43rd plenary meeting
26 July 2001

2001/24. The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the interest of Member States in taking full advantage of information and communications technologies for the acceleration of economic and social development,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the need to harmonize and improve United Nations information systems for optimal utilization and access by all States, with due regard to all official languages,

Stressing the need to ensure complementarities between the mandates of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics and of the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force,

Welcoming the report presented by the Chairman of the Working Group on the progress achieved so far in fulfilling its mandate,[69]

1. *Reiterates* the high priority that it attaches to easy, economical, uncomplicated and unhindered access for States Members of the United Nations and observers as well as non-governmental organizations accredited to the United Nations, to the computerized databases and information systems and services of the United Nations, provided that the unhindered access of non-governmental organizations shall not prejudice the access of Member States and that it shall not impose an additional financial burden for the use of databases and other systems;

2. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to convene the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics for one more year to enable it to carry out, from within existing resources, its work of facilitating the successful implementation of the initiatives being taken by the Secretary-General with regard to the use of information technology and of continuing the implementation of measures required to achieve its objectives. In this regard, the Working Group is requested to continue:

(*a*) To improve electronic connectivity via the Internet for all Member States in their capitals and at major United Nations locations, inter alia, through the enhanced connectivity of permanent missions to the Internet and United Nations databases;

(*b*) To improve the access of Member States to a wider database of United Nations information on economic and social, development and political issues and other substantive programming areas, and to have all official documents available via the Internet;

(*c*) To improve electronic links among Member States, the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

(*d*) To provide training for the staff of permanent missions to enable them to take full advantage of the facilities being developed for Member States;

(*e*) To enhance the capacity of Member States to access United Nations data online, using low-cost telecommunications links or providing other modalities, such as CD-ROM, whereby Member States can have access to specialized databases not available on the Internet;

(*f*) To make arrangements, as appropriate, to provide permanent missions of developing countries with hardware platforms to utilize Internet technology;

(*g*) To use videoconferencing on a more frequent basis, as appropriate, to further communication and interaction within the United Nations system and between the United Nations, permanent missions and academic institutions;

(*h*) To intensify contacts with the private sector so as to bring its wealth of experience to contribute positively to the work of the Working Group;

(*i*) To make greater use of projector/screen units for negotiations;

(*j*) To establish a password-protected system of mailing lists and bulletin boards on the United Nations web site to facilitate the dissemination of information among the United Nations missions;

(*k*) To explore ways to fully use the potential of information and communication technologies in order to speed up translation processes;

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[69] See E/2001/96.

3. *Supports* the efforts of the Working Group to keep intact the network of national focal points that was established in connection with the year 2000 problem, as a vehicle for the diffusion of best practices and lessons learned, in particular for the exchange of information on locally and regionally appropriate solutions, and in this regard appeals once again to countries and other sources to provide the extrabudgetary resources necessary to maintain the mailing list of the national focal points;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend full cooperation to the Working Group and to give priority to implementing its recommendations;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its substantive session of 2002 on the action taken in follow-up to the present resolution, including the findings of the Working Group.

43rd plenary meeting
26 July 2001

2001/25. Long-term programme of support for Haiti

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1999/11 of 27 July 1999 and its decision 2000/235 of 27 July 2000,

Taking note of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on the long-term programme of support for Haiti,[70]

Welcoming the key role being played by the Organization of American States and the Caribbean Community in supporting the efforts of the Haitian Government and people to resolve the political, social and economic crisis,

Requests the Secretary-General to report to it at its substantive session of 2002 on progress achieved in elaborating a long-term programme of support for Haiti and on the practical modalities for its implementation.

43rd plenary meeting
26 July 2001

2001/26. Implementation of the plan of action for the eradication of tsetse flies from Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations system in supporting the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development,[71]

Taking note with appreciation of the ongoing efforts to fight sleeping sickness, in particular the programme for the surveillance and control of African trypanosomiasis,

1. *Calls attention* to the seriousness of the tsetse and trypanosomiasis problem and its increasing significance as a constraint to sustainable development in Africa and the alleviation of rural poverty;

2. *Takes note* of the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity to free Africa of tsetse flies,[72]

3. *Welcomes* the Organization of African Unity plan of action for a campaign to achieve the goal of the Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign initiative;

4. *Calls upon* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and the international community to support fully this initiative.

43rd plenary meeting
26 July 2001

2001/27. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B: improving the working methods of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 50/227 of 24 May 1996 and 52/12 B of 19 December 1997, and its resolutions 1996/43 of 26 July 1996, 1998/46 and 1998/47 of 31 July 1998, 1998/49 of 16 December 1998, 1999/1 of 2 February 1999 and 1999/51 of 29 July 1999,

Having considered the consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the work of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council,[73]

1. *Welcomes* the progress made in implementing the provisions of resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B;

2. *Recognizes* that the consolidated report of the outcomes of the functional commissions, that looks at the linkages between them and highlights the key points on which the Council needs to consider taking action, is a useful tool with respect to its coordination function;

3. *Invites* its functional commissions to provide concise, action-oriented input to its annual high-level and/or coordination segments, for example by utilizing, as applicable,

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[70] E/2001/67.

[71] E/2001/83.

[72] A/56/457, annex I, decision AHG/Dec. 169 (XXXVII).

[73] E/2001/95.

their standing agenda item on new trends and emerging issues affecting the overall goals within their mandates;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include, in the next consolidated report, an analysis of the practice of its functional commissions in the preparation of draft resolutions for action by the Council or the General Assembly, with a view to elaborating guidelines addressed to the functional commissions on the submission of draft proposals to the Council;

5. *Encourages* its functional commissions to consider how best to ensure continuity in the work of their successive bureaux, and to that end requests the Secretary-General to include a summary of the views of the functional commissions, if any, in the next consolidated report;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the functional commissions with comprehensive information on all existing multi-year work programmes and special themes in order for them to maintain and increase their coordination and collaboration at the planning and formulation stage of such programmes, and encourages those functional commissions that choose annual themes for a special debate to take into consideration the work of other commissions;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, when it considers the themes for its high-level and coordination segments, information about the multi-year work programmes of the functional commissions;

8. *Encourages* the functional commissions to continue to keep their working methods under review;

9. *Urges* its functional commissions to further develop opportunities for sharing national experience during annual sessions, in particular with regard to the implementation of conference outcomes, and to allocate an appropriate amount of time for that purpose at their annual sessions;

10. *Encourages* its functional commissions to consider, as appropriate and within existing resources, holding joint bureaux meetings to discuss coordination on issues that are addressed by two or more commissions, using information technology, as required;

11. *Also encourages* its functional commissions, within existing resources, to share more systematically the outcome of their work, including through communications among chairpersons or through briefings by the Secretariat;

12. *Further encourages* its functional commissions to identify similar or related topics, and, in this context, requests the Secretary-General, inter alia, to present a joint report on such topics, where appropriate;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, where this is not yet being done, to provide each of the functional commissions, for their consideration, with concise notes on actions already planned or undertaken by them, or to propose steps they could take to follow up the policy guidance of the Council;

14. *Welcomes* the attention given by its functional commissions to the follow-up to the outcome of the substantive session of 2000 of the Council and to a number of main themes, issues and approaches, which has facilitated policy coherence and effectiveness in these areas;

15. *Invites* its relevant functional commissions to assess, in greater depth, the impact of particular policies on achieving poverty eradication goals and to identify good practices and lessons learned so as to increase the sharing of knowledge, including among the functional commissions themselves;

16. *Also invites* its functional commissions to increase their attention to the role of information and communication technologies for development in their areas of responsibility;

17. *Welcomes* the efforts of its functional commissions to mainstream a gender perspective in their work;

18. *Encourages* its functional commissions to continue to coordinate their work, in particular in areas of common interest, by, for example, biennializing items or making use of joint reports;

19. *Agrees* to take steps to integrate the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly on human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) into its own work,[68] based on the decision taken by the Assembly at that special session, and requests the functional commissions to do the same for effective implementation and follow-up;

20. *Welcomes* the attention given by several of its functional commissions to cross-cutting dimensions in relation to all aspects of human settlements, and invites relevant commissions to seek greater interaction on those issues;

21. *Invites* its functional commissions to provide further inputs into the Council's own work on means of implementation, including the role of resource mobilization, capacity-building, research and data collection, and information- and knowledge-sharing in their respective areas, with a particular focus on impact, gaps, good practices and lessons learned, and the types of capacity-building most commonly sought in the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Summit;

22. *Also invites* its functional commissions to continue to explore opportunities for effective and productive contributions to their work by relevant stakeholders;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its substantive session of 2002 a consolidated report on the work of the functional commissions.

43rd plenary meeting
26 July 2001

2001/28. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General[74] and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council containing the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[75]

Having heard the statement by the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[76]

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the resolutions of the Special Committee and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including in particular Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/30 of 28 July 2000,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, the Pacific Islands Forum and the Caribbean Community,

Conscious of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration,

Welcoming the current participation in their capacity as observers of those Non-Self-Governing Territories that are associate members of the regional commissions in United Nations world conferences in the economic and social sphere, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Territories, and in the special session of the Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), held in New York from 6 to 9 June 2001,

Noting that the large majority of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories are small island Territories,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme,

Stressing that, because the development options of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, there are special challenges to planning for and implementing sustainable development and that those Territories will be constrained in meeting the challenges without the continued cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing also the importance of securing the necessary resources for funding expanded assistance programmes for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Reaffirming the mandates of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the appropriate measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Organization of African Unity, the Pacific Islands Forum, the Caribbean Community and other regional organizations for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in this regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of assistance programmes to the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various relevant United Nations decisions,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea-level rise, and recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 55/139 of 8 December 2000, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

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[74] A/56/65.

[75] E/2001/57.

[76] See E/2001/SR.38. For the final text, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Plenary Meetings*, 38th meeting.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council containing the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[75] and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[76]

3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration, contained in resolution 1514 (XV), and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Declaration and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

5. *Also reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspirations of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and requests all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations to examine and review conditions in each Territory so as to take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of the Territories;

8. *Requests* the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations and regional organizations to strengthen existing measures of support and formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

9. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and submit the proposals to their governing and legislative organs;

10 *Also recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system continue to review, at the regular meetings of their governing bodies, the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

11. *Welcomes* the continuing initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

12. *Encourages* Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish and/or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

13. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate, when appropriate, the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, on specific Territories, so that the Territories may benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations;

14. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

15. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council;

16. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean of resolution 574 (XXVII) of 16 May 1998[77] calling for the necessary mechanisms for its associate members, including small island Non-Self-Governing Territories, to participate in the special sessions of the General Assembly, subject to the rules of procedure of the Assembly, to review and assess the implementation of the plans of action of those United Nations

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[77] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 21* (E/1998/41), chap. III, sect. G.

world conferences in which the Territories originally participated in the capacity of observer, and in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies;

17. *Requests* the President of the Council to continue to maintain close contact on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee, and to report thereon to the Council;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 2002;

19. *Decides* to keep these questions under continuous review.

43rd plenary meeting
26 July 2001

2001/29. Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1982/57 of 30 July 1982, 1983/62 of 29 July 1983, 1984/75 of 27 July 1984, 1985/70 of 26 July 1985, 1987/69 of 8 July 1987, 1989/119 of 28 July 1989, 1991/74 of 26 July 1991, 1993/60 of 30 July 1993, 1995/48 of 27 July 1995, 1997/48 of 22 July 1997 and 1999/37 of 28 July 1999,

Referring to resolution 912 (1989) adopted on 1 February 1989 by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe[78] regarding measures to encourage the construction of a major traffic artery in south-western Europe and to study thoroughly the possibility of a permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar,

Referring also to the Barcelona Declaration adopted at the Euro-Mediterranean Conference, held at Barcelona, Spain, in November 1995, and to the work programme annexed thereto, aimed at connecting the Mediterranean transport networks to the trans-European transport network so as to ensure their interoperability,

Referring further to the Lisbon Declaration adopted at the Conference on Transport in the Mediterranean, held at Lisbon in January 1997, and to the conclusions of the Pan-European Transport Conference, held at Helsinki in June 1997, on corridors in the Mediterranean incorporating the permanent link,

Taking note of the follow-up report prepared jointly by the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe,[79] in accordance with resolution 1999/37,

Taking note also of the conclusions of the second and third meetings of the Western Mediterranean Transport Group, held at Rabat in September 1995 and at Madrid in January 1997, respectively, and of the conclusions of the study on transport infrastructure in the western Mediterranean, which included the permanent link among the priority corridors in the extension of the trans-European network,

1. *Welcomes* the cooperation on the project for the link through the Strait of Gibraltar established between the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Governments of Morocco and Spain and specialized international organizations;

2. *Also welcomes* the organization by the International Tunnelling Association, under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe, of the seminar held at Rabat in April 1999 on the modelling of tunnel costs;

3. *Further welcomes* the progress achieved with project studies, especially the deep-sea drilling work, which has provided a decisive impetus to geological and geotechnical knowledge of undersea formations;

4. *Commends* the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe on the work done in preparing the project follow-up report[79] requested by the Council in its resolution 1999/37;

5. *Renews its invitation* to the competent organizations of the United Nations system and to non-governmental organizations, in particular the International Tunnelling Association and the International Union of Railways, to participate in the studies and work on the permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar;

6. *Also renews its invitation* to the European Commission to consider the possibility of participating in the consolidation of the studies and the development of the project, both institutionally and financially, within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean transport cooperation being developed under the Barcelona process;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe to continue to take an active part in the follow-up to the project and to report to the Council at its substantive session of 2003;

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[78] See Council of Europe, Parliamentary Assembly, fortieth ordinary session (third part), 30 January–3 February 1989, *Texts adopted by the Assembly*, Strasbourg, France, 1989.

[79] E/2001/19, annex.

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide formal support and, to the extent that priorities permit, the resources necessary, within the regular budget, to the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe, to enable them to carry out the activities mentioned above.

43rd plenary meeting
26 July 2001

2001/30. Establishment of the Consultative Committee on Scientific and Technological Development and Technological Innovation of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the vital role played by the development of scientific and technological capabilities and technological innovation in achieving the goals of sustainable development,

Recognizing also the need to integrate and coordinate the endeavours of all the parties concerned with the development of scientific and technological capabilities, including bodies from the public, joint and private sectors and the institutions of civil society, to employ technological innovation in order to promote the productivity and competitiveness of the production and services sectors in member countries of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Noting the possibilities which technological innovation capabilities offer with regard to facing the challenges and demands of globalization and the new systems and measures relating to the quality of products, the preservation of intellectual property rights and environmental protection,

1. *Decides* to establish the Consultative Committee on Scientific and Technological Development and Technological Innovation of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the main responsibility of which will be to sponsor endeavours aimed at scientific and technological development and technological innovation. The Committee shall be composed of distinguished experts in the field, and shall have the following duties:

(*a*) To advise member countries on their efforts in acquiring modern technology, and to support such efforts with regional and international expertise, with particular reference to information and communications technologies, biotechnology and new materials technology;

(*b*) To propose ways of integrating and coordinating efforts aimed at transfering, adapting and mastering this technology, and promoting regional cooperation in these fields;

(*c*) To advise on priorities related to the programmes of work and medium-term plans adopted by the Commission in the fields of developing scientific and technological capabilities and technological innovation;

(*d*) To follow up on the resolutions and recommendations of international and regional conferences relating to the development of scientific and technological capabilities and technological innovation which are attended by member countries of the Commission, and to coordinate efforts related to the implementation of such resolutions and recommendations;

2. *Also decides* that the Committee shall hold its meetings at least once every two years, with effect from 2002;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Commission to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report to the Commission at its twenty-second session on the progress achieved in this regard.

43rd plenary meeting
26 July 2001

2001/31. Science and technology for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development as a forum for improving the understanding of science and technology issues and for the formulation of recommendations and guidelines on all science and technology matters within the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the need to enhance the capability of United Nations organizations active in science and technology, in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to effectively address emerging issues in science and technology,

Recognizing the vital role of new and innovative technologies in raising the productivity and competitiveness of nations and the need, inter alia, for policy guidance and for measures promoting public awareness of science and technology and the transfer and diffusion of such technologies to developing countries,

Taking note with appreciation of the synthesis report of the Secretary-General on the Commission on Science and Technology for Development panels on national capacity-building in biotechnology,[80] the comprehensive note prepared by the secretariat on the implementation of and progress made on decisions taken at the fourth session of the Commission,[81] the note by the secretariat on the budget and inter-sessional activities of the Commission,[82] the note by the secretariat on activities of the Commission regarding the coordination of science and technology for development and other intersessional activities within the United Nations system, including the outcome of the World Science Conference[83] and other relevant documentation submitted to the Commission for consideration at its fifth session,[84]

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[80] E/CN.16/2001/2.

[81] E/CN.16/2001/3.

[82] E/CN.16/2001/4.

Welcoming the establishment by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development of the Science and Technology for Development Network,[85] which provides information on science and technology activities and programmes within the United Nations system and among intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and builds awareness of scientific and technological developments that are particularly important for developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

Taking note of the Plan of Action adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its tenth session, held at Bangkok from 12 to 19 February 2000,[86] which noted, inter alia, the widening technology gap between developed and developing countries and stressed the need to promote greater access, transfer and diffusion of technology to developing countries in order to strengthen competitiveness based on the innovative capacities of enterprises in these countries,

Recalling key proposals on science and technology contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted on 8 September 2000 by the Heads of State and Government on the occasion of the Millennium Summit[1] and the declaration adopted at the Summit Conference of the Group of Eight industrialized countries, held in Okinawa, Japan, from 19 to 24 July 2000,

Recalling also the Havana Programme of Action adopted by the Group of 77 and China at the South Summit, held in Havana from 10 to 14 April 2000,[87] which noted with concern the threat of increasing technological marginalization of the South and decided to make science and technology a priority item on the national agenda as well as in the area of South-South cooperation,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 55/185, which called upon the Secretary-General to strengthen the Commission and its secretariat within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development by providing it with the necessary resources to enable it to carry out its mandate of assisting the developing countries with their national development efforts in the field of science and technology in an optimal manner,

Activities as follow-up to the earlier work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

A. National capacity-building in biotechnology

Recognizing that biotechnology has an outstanding potential to support national efforts towards food security, health, environmental sustainability and increased competitiveness,

Realizing that modern biotechnology may be associated with new risks and unexpected impacts on health and the environment and that it raises a number of socio-economic and ethical concerns with regard to gene manipulation, in particular, human genes, and needs to be used and managed taking into account the precautionary approach contained in principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[88]

Realizing also that many developing countries cannot easily access modern biotechnologies and that their transfer, absorption and protection are necessary to ensure the benefits mentioned above,

Bearing in mind that many developing countries cannot adequately protect their traditional knowledge and biological resources and that their protection is also necessary to ensure the benefits mentioned above,

Cognizant that there is a close relationship between the development and transfer of biotechnologies and adequacy of the information and communication technologies infrastructure to facilitate access to information on recent advances,

Taking into account the work of its three panels on biotechnology and the agreed recommendations on the sustainable use of biological resources of the Commission on Trade in Goods and Services and Commodities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Aware of the work under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety[89] of May 2000, to the Convention on Biological Diversity[44] and the enabling activities of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Global Environmental Facility,

1. *Decides* to recommend the following actions for consideration by Governments, the international community and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in order to assist developing countries, in particular least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition

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[83] E/CN.16/2001/5.

[84] E/CN.16/2001/Misc.1-8.

[85] See www.unctad.org/stdev.

[86] TD/390, part II.

[87] A/55/74, annex II.

[88] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

[89] See UNEP/CBD/ExCOP/1/3 and Corr.1, part two, annex.

to strengthen their indigenous capacity to produce, promote, monitor, assess, manage and regulate biotechnology:

(*a*) Governments are encouraged to undertake the following actions in order to establish integrated, consistent policy regimes supporting development in biotechnology:

(i) Coordinate their national policies in education, science and technology, health, environment and agriculture, taking into account biotechnology-driven priorities and needs, also, where appropriate, at the regional level;

(ii) Mobilize and leverage public funding and encourage private sector funding for building scientific capacities and all related infrastructures;

(iii) Create the necessary conditions for the creation and assimilation of scientific and technological know-how;

(iv) Support centres of excellence and networks of key institutions in order to develop and retain national capacity while harnessing the expertise of nationals based overseas;

(v) Ensure that the biotechnology sector is included in the relevant national capacity needs assessments and subsequent strategies and that action plans are developed;

(vi) Ensure that there is a vehicle, such as a focal point or national commission for coordination and enhancement of activities, including national capacity needs assessments and national capacity-building;

(*b*) The international community is invited to:

(i) Coordinate efforts to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to engage in capacity-building, to establish and strengthen the necessary legal and regulatory regimes for biotechnology and to access relevant information and obtain and apply modern biotechnologies suited to their needs;

(ii) Foster information exchange and networking, including through public-private sector partnerships involving government, academia and private enterprise;

(iii) Assist the national authorities of developing countries, including focal points/commissions, in formulating frameworks for legal and regulatory regimes for managing and regulating biotechnology, and assist in the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety[89] to the Convention on Biological Diversity;[44]

(iv) Assist the national authorities of developing countries, and institutions within the United Nations system, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to undertake national capacity needs assessments as well as the above-mentioned tasks;

(*c*) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, as defined in the Plan of Action adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its tenth session,[90] is requested to:

(i) Coordinate and liase, in its work on biotechnology, with other international organizations working in biotechnology, inter alia, the United Nations regional economic and social commissions;

(ii) Use its newly created electronic network for science and technology to make available information on legal and regulatory frameworks to national authorities, as well as other relevant balanced information on developments in biotechnology, to policy makers and diplomats, the public, non-governmental organizations, journalists and the private-business sector;

(iii) Assist the developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to develop strategies and national plans, including through the undertaking of national capacity needs assessments, using extrabudgetary resources;

(iv) Develop special programmes and organize workshops, using extrabudgetary resources, to contribute to ongoing programmes for training scientists, diplomats and journalists in science and technology diplomacy, policy formulation and regulatory matters to assist developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in international negotiations and international norms and standard-setting;

(v) Initiate or contribute to studies on the specific problems faced by developing countries in the areas of technology transfer, capacity-building, regulation and biosafety, using extrabudgetary resources;

(vi) Collaborate with the Bureau of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to ensure the implementation of its recommendations, including mobilization of extrabudgetary funds;

2. *Requests* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, within its mandate as coordinator of the science and technology activities in the United Nations system, to:

(*a*) Encourage the national authorities in charge of science and technology, and when appropriate at the regional level, to coordinate their strategies, and to provide substantive support in this regard;

(*b*) Propose concrete guidelines to facilitate development of, access to and dissemination of information, new technologies and technology-based products on affordable terms, including preferential terms;

(*c*) Encourage partnerships among interested parties, including through international cooperation;

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[90] TD/390, part II, paras. 106, 117, 121 and 147.

B. New substantive theme and other activities

Recalling the ministerial declaration adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2000,[91] in which the Council stressed the central role of information and communication technologies in creating a global knowledge-based economy, in accelerating growth, increasing competitiveness, promoting sustainable development, eradicating poverty and facilitating the effective integration of all countries into the global economy,

Recognizing that information and communication technologies present opportunities and challenges and can lead to a further widening of disparities between and within countries,

Heeding the call of the Council in the above-mentioned ministerial declaration for members of the international community to work cooperatively to bridge the digital divide and to foster "digital opportunity",

Recalling resolution 1/1 of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development,[92]

Also recalling the inter-sessional programme of work of the Commission for 1997–1999 on information and communication technologies and its publication *Knowledge Societies: Information Technology for Sustainable Development*,[93] as well as its guidelines for national information and communication technology strategies and its conclusions drawn from twenty-nine different coalitions of resources regarding infrastructure and applications of information and communication technologies, remembering its conclusion that, although the cost of using information and communication technologies is still high, the cost of not doing so is likely to be even higher,

Recognizing that the competitiveness of a nation depends on the productivity of its enterprises and that their productivity depends in large measure on investment in new technologies, such as information and communication technologies and access to information available through the Internet,

1. *Decides* to follow up its work on information and communication technologies through its Bureau or, if necessary, through the creation of a subcommittee of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development:

(*a*) To ensure that its previous findings and recommendations are brought to the attention of the main players in bridging the digital divide, such as the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force, the Digital Opportunity Task Force of the Group of Eight and the Task Force on information and communication technology of the Group of Fifteen;

(*b*) To assist in the implementation of the outcome of the review by the Council of the mandates and activities of its subsidiary bodies dealing with information and communication technologies with a view to establishing modalities to provide the United Nations and Governments with comprehensive, practical and action-oriented advice on policies and programmes and on new developments in the field of information and communication technologies;

(*c*) To oversee the inclusion of such information in the new Science and Technology for Development Network and strengthen information technology networks at the regional, subregional and interregional levels by linking them with the newly established network;

2. *Calls upon* the Commission and its secretariat to interact closely with the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force in order to promote greater information exchange and coordination of activities in information and communication technologies. Such interaction should include participation of the secretariat in all the meetings of the Task Force and reporting back to the Commission on the outcome of those meetings;

3. *Decides* to choose, as the substantive theme for the inter-sessional period 2001–2003, the theme "Technology development and capacity-building for competitiveness in a digital society". It is expected that the work of the Commission during the above-mentioned period will be carried out in a multidisciplinary manner, with a synergistic view to scientific and technological, economic and commercial, as well as ethical, social and educational aspects;

C. Coordination of science and technology for development in the United Nations system

Requests the secretariat of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to continue its efforts to use the newly established Science and Technology for Development Network as a gateway to disseminate information on activities on science and technology for development and to update information on scientific and technological developments that are particularly important for developing countries.

43rd plenary meeting
26 July 2001

2001/32. Special Trust Fund for Activities in the Area of Science and Technology for Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the growing importance of the work on science and technology for development to be implemented within the Commission on Science and Technology for Development,

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[91] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/55/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 17.

[92] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 11* (E/1993/31), chap. I, sect. C.

[93] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.GV.98.0.11.

Recalling General Assembly resolution 55/185 of 20 December 2000, in which the Assembly recognized the need for adequate resources, including the provision of new and additional resources from all sources, to be devoted to fostering science and technology for development,

Taking into account the current situation with resources, in particular extrabudgetary resources, available to implement the mandate received by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development from the Commission on Science and Technology for Development through the Economic and Social Council, as well as from the Council and the General Assembly,

1. *Recommends* that a special trust fund for activities in the area of science and technology for development be established within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with a view to assisting in implementing various mandates received or to be received by the Conference in the area of science and technology for development;

2. *Also recommends* that the Trust Fund for Special Activities on Science and Technology for Development, established by the Secretary-General on 4 April 1985 to disseminate science and technology information, be closed, and resources currently available be transferred to the newly created trust fund referred to in paragraph 1 above;

3. *Invites* contributions to the newly established trust fund.

43rd plenary meeting
26 July 2001

2001/33. Protection against products harmful to health and the environment

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 37/137 of 17 December 1982, 38/149 of 19 December 1983, 39/229 of 18 December 1984 and 44/226 of 22 December 1989, General Assembly decisions 47/439 of 22 December 1992 and 50/431 of 20 December 1995, and Council resolution 1998/41 of 30 July 1998,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment,[94] which contains a review of the Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments,[95]

Taking note of the fact that an increasing number of countries participate in the preparation of the Consolidated List,

Noting with satisfaction the continued close collaboration between the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Trade Organization in the preparation and dissemination of the Consolidated List,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the cooperation extended by Governments in the preparation of the Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments,[95] and urges all Governments, in particular those that have not yet done so, to provide the necessary information to relevant organizations for inclusion in future issues of the Consolidated List;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare each of the two issuances of the Consolidated List, pharmaceuticals and chemicals, in all official languages – the English version in the already established format, and the versions in the other languages as a text file. In this connection, the Consolidated List should continue to include previously collected data, while at the same time making distinct entries for those products covered in the interim prior-informed-consent procedure, in line with the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade,[96] and should consequently keep updating the information contained therein, in accordance with relevant action being taken by the Convention;

3. *Invites* multilateral and bilateral agencies to continue to strengthen and coordinate their activities for improving the capacity-building of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, including innovative methodologies for earmarking, assessing and monitoring technical assistance in the area of the sound management of hazardous chemicals and dangerous pharmaceutical products;

4. *Emphasizes* the need to continue to utilize the work being undertaken by relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations in this area, as well as that being carried out under international agreements and conventions in related areas in updating the Consolidated List;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report every three years, in accordance with resolution 39/229, on the implementation of the present resolution and of previous Assembly resolutions on the same subject;

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[94] A/56/115-E/2001/92 and Corr.1.

[95] For previous issues of the Consolidated List, see United Nations publications, Sales Nos. E.84.IV.8, E.87.IV.1, E.91.IV.4, E.94.IV.3 and E.97.IV.2.

[96] UNEP/FAO/PIC/CONF/5, annex III.

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to continue to disseminate the Consolidated List as widely as possible and to look at the possibility of using online dissemination in collaboration with the World Trade Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme.

43rd plenary meeting
26 July 2001

2001/34. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals[97] during the biennium 1999–2000,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals;

2. *Decides* to approve the programme of work of the Committee for the biennium 2001–2002 as contained in paragraph 31 of the report of the Secretary-General;[97]

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to publish the eleventh revised edition of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Model Regulations* in Arabic, as well as the third revised edition of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Manual of Tests and Criteria* in Arabic, French and Spanish, without delay;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To circulate the new and amended recommendations[98] to the Governments of member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations concerned;

(*b*) To publish the twelfth revised edition[99] of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Model Regulations*, and amendments to the third revised edition of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Manual of Tests and Criteria*[100] in all the official languages of the United Nations, in the most cost-effective manner, not later than the end of 2001;

(*c*) To give further consideration to the possibility of publishing the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods* on CD-ROM, if possible as a navigable version, for example, by commercial arrangement with external contractors;

5. *Decides* to defer further consideration of the report of the Secretary-General to its resumed substantive session of 2001.

43rd plenary meeting
26 July 2001

2001/35. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989, 49/22 A of 2 December 1994, 49/22 B of 20 December 1994, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/219 of 22 December 1999 and 55/163 of 14 December 2000, and reiterating Council resolution 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 entitled "International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction: successor arrangements",

Recalling also the forward-looking platform for international concerted disaster reduction, as developed by the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction and as expressed in the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action,[101] as well as the Geneva mandate on disaster reduction and the strategy document entitled "A safer world in the twenty-first century: risk and disaster reduction",[102]

Emphasizing the multisectoral, interdisciplinary and cross-cutting nature of natural disaster reduction, and stressing that continued interaction, cooperation and partnerships among the institutions concerned are considered essential to achieve jointly agreed objectives and priorities,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[103] including the conclusions and recommendations contained therein,

Having also considered the current institutional arrangements, as established by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/219, with the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction and the inter-agency secretariat for the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and taking into account the assessment after the first period of operations,[104]

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[97] E/2001/44.

[98] ST/SG/AC.10/27/Add.1 and 2.

[99] ST/SG/AC.10/1/Rev.12.

[100] ST/SG/AC.10/11/Rev.3, amendment 1.

[101] A/CONF.172/9, chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[102] Adopted by the programme forum on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, held at Geneva from 5 to 9 July 1999.

[103] A/56/68-E/2001/63 and Corr.1.

Recognizing that disaster reduction is an important element contributing to the achievement of sustainable development and that it should be taken into account in the preparatory process of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to be held at Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2002,

Reiterating that natural disasters damage the social and economic infrastructure of all countries, although the long-term consequences of natural disasters are especially severe for developing countries and hamper their sustainable development,

Welcoming the emphasis placed on natural disaster reduction in the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[105] adopted at Brussels in May 2001,

Recognizing that disaster reduction should be regarded as an important function of the United Nations and should receive continued attention,

Stressing the need for the international community to demonstrate the firm political determination required to utilize scientific and technical knowledge to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters and environmental hazards, taking into account the particular needs of developing countries,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* at the increasing number and scale of natural disasters, which have resulted in massive loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies worldwide, in particular in developing countries;

2. *Reaffirms* that the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction should perform the functions as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General,[103] in particular to serve as a main forum within the United Nations system for devising strategies and policies for disaster reduction and to ensure complementary action by agencies involved in disaster reduction, mitigation and preparedness, and decides to review the activities of the Task Force in 2003;

3. *Decides* that the Task Force should be modified in order to provide for the increased participation of regional organizations and to ensure the continued membership of key United Nations agencies;

4. *Recognizes* that the framework for action for the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction,[106] as endorsed by the Task Force, constitutes the basic guide for the implementation of the Strategy, and that the framework shall be periodically reviewed, according to the evolving needs in the field of natural disaster reduction;

5. *Urges* all relevant bodies within the United Nations system to cooperate fully within the context of the framework;

6. *Stresses* that the inter-agency secretariat for the implementation of the Strategy should be consolidated to perform its functions effectively, in particular to serve as the focal point within the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure synergies among disaster-reduction activities of the United Nations system and regional organizations and activities in socio-economic and humanitarian fields;

7. *Calls upon* Governments to continue to cooperate and coordinate their efforts with the United Nations system, other international organizations, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other partners, as appropriate, in order to ensure effective synergies in the field of natural disasters, and urges the Strategy secretariat to develop such synergies, as appropriate;

8. *Underlines* the importance of adequate financial and administrative resources for the effective functioning of the Task Force and the Strategy secretariat, under the direct authority of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs;

9. *Calls upon* Governments to establish national platforms or focal points for disaster reduction, urges the United Nations system to provide appropriate support for those mechanisms, and invites the Secretary-General to strengthen the regional outreach of the Strategy secretariat in order to ensure such support;

10. *Invites* Governments and relevant organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen national participation, in particular of disaster-prone countries, in the Strategy, including through national multisectoral and interdisciplinary platforms, in order to achieve sustainable development goals and objectives, with the full utilization of scientific and technical knowledge, including through capacity-building at all levels and the development and strengthening of global and regional approaches that take into account regional, subregional, national and local circumstances and needs, as well as the need to strengthen coordination of national emergency response agencies;

11. *Recognizes* the urgent need to develop further and make use of the existing scientific and technical knowledge to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters, and emphasizes the

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[104] Ibid., paras. 54-59.

[105] A/CONF.191/11.

[106] Ibid., para. 14; see also www.unisdr.org.

need for developing countries to have access to technology so as to tackle natural disasters effectively;

12. *Encourages* the international community to provide the necessary financial resources to the Trust Fund for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and to provide adequate scientific, technical, human and other resources to ensure adequate support for the Strategy secretariat and for the Task Force and its working groups;

13. *Requests* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to support the implementation of the goals of the Strategy, including by seconding technical staff to the Strategy secretariat;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on disaster reduction to the preparatory process for the World Summit on Sustainable Development to be held at Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2002;

15. *Takes note* of the proposal of the Secretary-General to review the implementation of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action,[101] within the context of the framework for action for the implementation of the Strategy;

16. *Reiterates* the need to continue international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon, within the framework for the Strategy, as requested by the Council in its resolutions 1999/46 of 28 July 1999 and 2000/33 of 28 July 2000 and by the General Assembly in its resolutions 52/200 of 18 December 1997, 53/185, 54/220 of 22 December 1999 and 55/197 of 20 December 2000;

17. *Recognizes* the importance of early warning as an essential element in the culture of prevention, and encourages renewed efforts at all levels to contribute to natural hazard monitoring and impact prediction, the development and transfer of technology, capacity-building for disaster preparedness, the detection of natural hazards and the issuance and communication of early warning, as well as education and professional training, public information and awareness-raising activities, and stresses the need for appropriate action in response to early warning;

18. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen the international framework for the improvement of early warning systems and disaster preparedness by developing an effective international mechanism for early warning, including the transfer of technology related to early warning to developing countries, which ensures that vulnerable people receive appropriate and timely information, and by expanding and improving existing systems, in particular those under the auspices of the United Nations, as an integral part of the Strategy;

19. *Decides* to maintain the annual observance of the International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction on the second Wednesday of October, as a vehicle to promote a global culture of natural disaster reduction, including prevention, mitigation and preparedness;

20. *Invites* the General Assembly to give full consideration to the report of the Secretary-General[103] at its fifty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development".

43rd plenary meeting
26 July 2001

2001/36. Report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development on its second session

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development on its second session,[107]

1. *Decides* to transmit the report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development[107] to the Commission on Sustainable Development;

2. *Also decides* to defer the approval of the provisional agenda of the third session of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development to its next resumed session, bearing in mind that the third session of the Committee is to take place from 8 to 20 December 2002.

43rd plenary meeting
26 July 2001

2001/37. Global Code of Ethics for Tourism

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling subparagraph (*c*) of its decision 109 (LIX) of 23 July 1975, in which the Council decided that the World Tourism Organization might participate, on a continuing basis, in the work of the Council in areas of concern to that organization,

Recalling also article III of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/156 of 19 December 1977 in which, inter alia, the General Assembly stipulated that the activities of the World Tourism Organization and the activities in respect of or related to tourism of the United Nations and other organizations within the United Nations system shall be coordinated by the Economic and Social Council through consultations and recommendations,

Having considered the note by the Secretariat[108] bringing to its attention a significant result achieved at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization, held at Santiago on 1 October 1999, namely, the adoption by consensus of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism,[109]

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[107] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 12* (E/2000/32).

[108] E/2001/61.

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 32/156 of 19 December 1977, by which it approved the Agreement on Cooperation and Relationships between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization,

"*Reaffirming* paragraph 5 of its resolution 36/41 of 19 November 1981, in which it decided that the World Tourism Organization might participate, on a continuing basis, in the work of the General Assembly in areas of concern to that organization,

"*Recalling* the Manila Declaration on World Tourism of 10 October 1980 adopted under the auspices of the World Tourism Organization,[110] the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[88] and Agenda 21[111] adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on 14 June 1992, and taking note of the Amman Declaration on Peace through Tourism, adopted at the Global Summit on Peace through Tourism on 11 November 2000,[112]

"*Considering* that the Commission on Sustainable Development, at its seventh session, held in April 1999, expressed interest in a global code of ethics for tourism and invited the World Tourism Organization to consider the participation of informed major groups in the development, implementation and monitoring of its global code of ethics for tourism,[113]

"*Recalling* its resolution 53/200 of 15 December 1998 on the proclamation of 2002 as the International Year of Ecotourism, in which, inter alia, it reaffirmed Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/40 of 30 July 1998, recognizing the support of the World Tourism Organization for the importance of ecotourism, in particular the designation of the year 2002 as the International Year of Ecotourism, in fostering better understanding among peoples everywhere, in leading to greater awareness of the rich heritage of various civilizations and in bringing about a better appreciation of the inherent values of different cultures, thereby contributing to the strengthening of world peace,

"*Recognizing* the important dimension and role of tourism as a positive instrument towards the alleviation of poverty and the improvement of the quality of life for all people, its potential to make a contribution to economic and social development, especially of the developing countries, and its emergence as a vital force for the promotion of international understanding, peace and prosperity,

"1. *Takes note with interest* of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism adopted at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization,[109] which outlines principles to guide tourism development and to serve as a frame of reference for the different stakeholders in the tourism sector, with the objective of minimizing the negative impact of tourism on environment and on cultural heritage while maximizing the benefits of tourism in promoting sustainable development and poverty alleviation as well as understanding among nations;

"2. *Emphasizes* the need for the promotion of a responsible and sustainable tourism that could be beneficial to all sectors of society;

"3. *Invites* Governments and other stakeholders in the tourism sector to consider introducing, as appropriate, the contents of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism in relevant laws, regulations and professional practices, and, in this regard, recognizes with appreciation the efforts made and measures already undertaken by some States;

"4. *Encourages* the World Tourism Organization to promote effective follow-up to the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, with the involvement of relevant stakeholders in the tourism sector;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up developments related to the implementation of the present resolution based on the reports of the World Tourism Organization and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session."

43rd plenary meeting
26 July 2001

2001/38. Human rights education

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1993/56 of 9 March 1993[114] and 2001/61 of 25 April

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[109] Ibid, annex.

[110] A/36/236, annex, appendix I.

[111] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[112] See A/55/640.

[113] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 9* (E/1999/29), decision 7/3.

[114] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 3* (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. A.

2001[115] regarding the importance of human rights education as a priority in education policies,

Convinced that human rights education and information contribute to a concept of development consistent with the dignity of women and men of all ages, which takes into account particularly vulnerable segments of society, such as children, youth, older persons, indigenous people, minorities, rural and urban poor, migrant workers, refugees, persons with human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and disabled persons,

Taking note with appreciation of the mid-term global evaluation of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995–2004, by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, contained in the report of the High Commissioner,[116]

Taking into account the recommendations of the mid-term global evaluation of the Decade,[117]

1. *Invites* all Governments to promote the development of national strategies for human rights education that are comprehensive, participatory and effective and can be embodied in a national plan of action for human rights education as part of a national development plan;

2. *Also invites* the United Nations agencies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the relevant intergovernmental organizations, to develop a system-wide approach to the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995–2004);

3. *Further invites* regional and national human rights organizations, agencies and networks (such as those of women, the media and trade unions), to develop human rights education programmes and strategies for the wider distribution of materials on human rights education in all possible languages;

4. *Requests* non-governmental organizations to develop and implement strategies to encourage and assist Governments, upon request, in integrating human rights education into all levels of education, and to help in the assessment of those strategies.

43rd plenary meeting
26 July 2001

2001/39. Genetic privacy and non-discrimination

The Economic and Social Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[10] the International Covenants on Human Rights[13] and other relevant international human rights instruments,

Referring to the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights, adopted on 11 November 1997 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[118] and to General Assembly resolution 53/152 of 9 December 1998, endorsing the Declaration,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/71 of 25 April 2001 on the question of human rights and bioethics,[119]

Recalling also the decision taken on 7 May 1998 whereby the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization established the International Bioethics Committee, which is carrying out work on confidentiality and genetic data,

Recalling further that the life and health of individuals are inevitably related to developments in life sciences and social areas,

Acknowledging the importance of advances in genetic research, which have led to the identification of strategies for early detection, prevention and treatment of diseases,

Bearing in mind that the genetic revolution has far-reaching implications and consequences for all humankind and that its evaluation and applications should thus be conducted in an open, ethical and participatory manner,

Recognizing the contribution that relevant actors in civil society can make to the protection of genetic privacy and the fight against discrimination based on genetic characteristics,

Reaffirming that the information obtained from genetic tests, which is personal, should be held confidential, based on the conditions set by law,

Recognizing that genetic data associated with an identifiable person can in some instances be specific to other members of the individual's family or to other persons and that the rights and interests of such persons must also be taken into account in the handling of such data,

Stressing the fact that revealing genetic information belonging to individuals without their consent may cause harm and discrimination against them in such areas as employment, education, social issues and medical insurance,

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[115] Ibid., *2001, Supplement No. 3* (E/2001/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[116] A/55/360.

[117] Ibid., chap. V.

[118] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-ninth Session*, vol. I, *Resolutions*, resolution 16.

[119] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 3* (E/2001/23), chap. II, sect. A.

Recalling that, in order to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, the limitations to the principles of consent and confidentiality may only be prescribed by law, for compelling reasons within the bounds of public international law and the international law of human rights,

1. *Urges* States to ensure that no one shall be subjected to discrimination based on genetic characteristics;

2. *Also urges* States to protect the privacy of those subject to genetic testing and to ensure that genetic testing is done with the prior, free, informed and express consent of the individual or authorization obtained in the manner prescribed by law and in accordance with public international law and the international law of human rights;

3. *Invites* States to take appropriate specific measures, including through legislation, to prevent the use of genetic information and testing leading to discrimination or exclusion against individuals or members of their families or other persons with whom they may share certain genetic characteristics, in all areas, in particular in social, medical or employment-related areas, whether in the public or private sector;

4. *Calls upon* States to promote, as appropriate, the development and implementation of standards providing greater protection with regard to the collection, storage, disclosure and use of genetic information taken from genetic tests that might lead to discrimination or invasion of privacy;

5. *Urges* States to continue to support research in the area of human genetics and biotechnology, subject to accepted scientific and ethical standards and to the potential benefit of all, especially the poor, emphasizing that such research and its applications should fully respect human dignity, freedom and human rights, as well as the prohibition of all forms of discrimination based on genetic characteristics;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments and relevant international organizations and functional commissions in order to collect the information and comments received pursuant to it, and to submit a report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 2003.

43rd plenary meeting
26 July 2001

2001/40. Revitalization and strengthening of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2000/24 of 28 July 2000, in which, inter alia, it expressed grave concern that the level of contributions had not adequately increased to a level to enable, in particular, the full implementation of the Gender Awareness Information and Networking System nor the operational viability of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women beyond 31 December 2000, and reiterating the importance of supporting traditional methods of information dissemination, research and training,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 55/219 of 23 December 2000, in which it decided to provide the Institute with financial assistance on a non-recurrent basis, enabling the Institute to continue its activities throughout 2001,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[120]

2. *Appreciates* the support of Member States in approving the advance to the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women of up to US$ 800,000 for 2001, pending receipt of voluntary contributions, on a one-time, exceptional and emergency basis;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Board of Trustees of the Institute on its twenty-first session[121] and of the recommendations and decisions contained therein;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Director of the Institute for her efforts to revitalize the Institute through the Gender Awareness Information and Networking System vision and methodology, and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that a new Director is appointed immediately in order to ensure continuity in the leadership and direction of the Institute;

5. *Commends* the Institute for the implementation of successive phases I and II of the System;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts made by the Director of the Institute as well as its Board of Trustees in developing a fund-raising strategy for the Institute, and urges that it be implemented as soon as possible;

7. *Expresses its concern* that, due to the insufficient reserves in the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advacement of Women at the current time, the Institute may be unable to continue its operations beyond 2001;

8. *Takes into account* that the Institute cannot anticipate the level of contributions that will be received during the course of 2001;

9. *Recommends* that the General Assembly consider transferring to the Institute any balance remaining of the sum of $800,000 advanced for 2001 by the Assembly as a reserve for the year 2002, and invites the Assembly to consider requesting the Joint Inspection Unit to conduct a review of the Institute's Trust Fund and an urgent evaluation of the activities of the Institute, including options for its future;

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[120] E/2001/76.

[121] E/2001/88.

10. *Invites* the Institute to further intensify its campaign to raise funds and attract support from, inter alia, private sector foundations and corporations for its activities;

11. *Decides* to amend article V, paragraph 5, of the statute of the Institute with regard to the approval of focal points, to read:

> "Correspondents and focal points in countries or regions may be used by the Institute to assist in maintaining contact with national or regional institutions and in carrying out or advising on studies and research";

12. *Urges* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue to encourage Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund so that it can continue to operate at an adequate level during 2002;

(*b*) To continue to encourage other relevant sources of funding within the United Nations, including the United Nations Foundation, to contribute to the restructuring of the Institute;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2002 as well as to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

43rd plenary meeting
26 July 2001

2001/41. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Affirming that gender mainstreaming constitutes a critical strategy in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action[6] and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[8] and for achieving the overall goal of gender equality,

Recalling its agreed conclusions 1997/2 on mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system,[122]

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 55/71 of 4 December 2000, in which the Assembly, inter alia, invited the Council to continue to further policy coordination and inter-agency cooperation towards the achievement of the objectives of the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, including by considering the dedication of specific segments to the advancement of women and the implementation of the above-mentioned instruments and by mainstreaming a gender perspective in all its work,

Having considered resolution 45/2 of the Commission on the Status of Women,[123]

Determined to further intensify its efforts to ensure that gender mainstreaming is an integral part of all its activities concerning integrated and coordinated follow-up to United Nations conferences,

1. *Decides* to include in its agenda, under the item entitled "Coordination, programme and other questions", a sub-item entitled "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system", in order to, inter alia, monitor and evaluate achievements made and obstacles encountered by the United Nations system, and to consider further measures to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system;

2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in future reports to the Commission on the Status of Women, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration[5] and Platform for Action,[6] to assess progress made on mainstreaming a gender perspective within the United Nations system, including by providing information on key achievements, lessons learned and best practices, and to recommend further actions and strategies for future action within the United Nations system;

3. *Also calls upon* the Secretary-General and all bodies reporting to the Economic and Social Council to address the gender aspects of issues before the Council in their reports;

4. *Decides* to devote the coordination segment of one of its substantive sessions, before 2005, to the review and appraisal of the system-wide implementation of agreed conclusions 1997/2[122] of the Council on mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system.

43rd plenary meeting
26 July 2001

2001/42. Global campaign for poverty eradication

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the General Assembly invited the Council to consolidate the ongoing initiatives and actions established pursuant to the Copenhagen Declaration on Social

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[122] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/52/3/Rev.1), chap. IV, para. 4.

[123] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 7* (E/2001/27), chap. I, sect. B.

Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,[124] the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997–2006), and the recommendations contained in the outcome document of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, with a view to launching a global campaign to eradicate poverty,[125]

Reaffirming its commitment to promote a coordinated and integrated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

Having considered the note by the Secretariat on a global campaign for poverty eradication;[126]

1. *Decides* to keep the matter under review in the context of its work on coordinated follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council in 2002 on this matter.

43rd plenary meeting
26 July 2001

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[124] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[125] See General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

[126] E/2001/84.

Resumed substantive session of 2001

2001/43. Report of the Committee for Development Policy

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1998/46 of 31 July 1998, in which it decided that the Council should decide on an appropriate programme of work for the Committee for Development Policy,

Recalling also its resolution 2000/34 of 28 July 2000 on the report of the Committee on its second session,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 46/206 of 20 December 1991 on the report of the Committee and criteria for identifying the least developed countries,

Taking note with appreciation of the presentation by the Chairman and other members of the Bureau of the Committee and of the report of the Committee on its third session,[127]

Noting that the Committee had received insufficient information to carry out a thorough re-examination of its recommendation to graduate Maldives from the list of the least developed countries, as requested by the Council in resolution 2000/34,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on ensuring a smooth transition of countries graduating from least developed country status[128] and the note by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the benefits associated with the least developed countries status and the question of graduation,[129]

Having considered the memorandum submitted by the Government of Maldives,[130]

1. *Requests* the Committee for Development Policy to continue its work on the re-examination of its recommendation to graduate Maldives from the list of least developed countries at its fourth and fifth sessions and to submit a progress report to the Economic and Social Council at its next substantive session and the final recommendations to the Council at its 2003 substantive session, taking into account the information referred to in preambular paragraphs 6 and 7 of the present resolution and further information to be provided by relevant development partners and multilateral organizations;

2. *Calls upon* the relevant development partners and multilateral organizations to make available to the Committee the relevant information on their likely response to a country's graduation before the fourth session of the Committee in 2002;

3. *Decides* to extend the transition period of Maldives until the next triennial review of the list of the least developed countries in 2003, as recommended by the Committee;[131]

4. *Urges* the international organizations, bilateral donors and graduating or near graduating countries to initiate a debate concerning the treatment of graduating countries with a view to ensuring that the graduation of a country from the list of the least developed countries should not result in disruption to its development plans, programmes and projects and the importance of ensuring a smooth transition from least developed country status for countries that become eligible for graduation;

5. *Reiterates* the importance of consulting with relevant Member States in the preparation and use of country vulnerability profiles as well as the continuing need for transparency, objectivity and accuracy in those processes;

6. *Requests* the Committee to continue its work on the methodology to be used for the identification of the least developed countries, where appropriate in association with other international organizations working on environmental and economic vulnerability issues, and to report to the Council in 2002 on the criteria it proposes to use in the triennial review of the list of the least developed countries scheduled for 2003;

7. *Also requests* the Committee, at its fourth session, to examine and make recommendations regarding the theme chosen for the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2002 of the Council;

8. *Welcomes* the proposals made by the Committee regarding its future programme of work;

9. *Invites* the Chairman and, as necessary, other members of the Committee to continue the practice of reporting orally to the Council on the work of the Committee.

45th plenary meeting
24 October 2001

2001/44. Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2001/34 of 26 July 2001,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of

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[127] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 13* (E/2001/33).

[128] E/2001/94 and Corr.1.

[129] E/2001/CRP.5 and Add.1.

[130] E/2000/104, annex, enclosure.

[131] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 13* (E/2001/33), para. 9.

Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals[97] during the biennium 1999–2000, in particular regarding the adoption of new and amended provisions for inclusion in the eleventh revised edition of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Model Regulations* and in the third revised edition of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Manual of Tests and Criteria*;

2. *Invites* all Governments, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations concerned to transmit to the secretariat of the Committee their views on the work of the Committee, together with any comments that they may wish to make on the amended recommendations;

3. *Invites* all interested Governments, the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and international organizations concerned, when developing or updating appropriate codes and regulations, to consider taking into account the recommendations of the Committee;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to it in 2003 on the implementation of its resolution 2001/34 and the present resolution.

46th plenary meeting
20 December 2001

2001/45. Restructuring and revitalization of the Group of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 50/225 of 19 April 1996 and 53/201 of 15 December 1998 on public administration and development,

Recognizing that efficient, effective and transparent public administration, at both the national and international levels, has a pivotal role to play in the implementation of the key objectives of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] and in that context stressing the need to strengthen national public-sector administrative and managerial capacity-building, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 50/227 of 24 May 1996 and 52/12 B of 19 December 1997 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields,

Recalling also its resolutions 1998/46 of 31 July 1998 and 1999/51 of 29 July 1999 on further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields,

Reaffirming its decision 2000/231 of 27 July 2000, by which it endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance at its fifteenth meeting,[132]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the five-year assessment of the progress made in the implementation of resolution 50/225 on public administration and development;[133]

2. *Adopts* the text contained in the annex to the present resolution;

3. *Decides* to consider, at its organizational session for 2002, the nominations for the membership of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration;

4. *Also decides* to bring the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session.

46th plenary meeting
20 December 2001

Annex

Group of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance

1. The Group of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance shall be renamed the Committee of Experts on Public Administration and shall continue to be a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council, without change in its mandate.

2. The Committee shall comprise twenty-four experts, who will serve in their personal capacity. The experts shall be nominated by the Secretary-General, in consultation with member States, and approved by the Economic and Social Council. The membership will be drawn from the interrelated fields of public economics, public administration and public finance, and will reflect an adequate geographical and gender balance. The term of office of members shall be four years.

3. The Committee shall meet biennially for a period not exceeding ten working days.

4. The Economic and Social Council should provide guidance on an appropriate work programme for the Committee. The Committee shall submit its report directly to the Council at its substantive session. The report should include the proposals of the Committee on its work programme, for examination and approval by the Council.

5. In disseminating information on the work of the Committee, the United Nations Online Network in Public Administration and Finance should be fully utilized.

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[132] See E/2000/66.

[133] A/56/127-E/2001/101 and Add.1.

6. In undertaking its responsibilities, the Committee should, in addition to holding its meetings, explore the scope for effective preparations for its deliberations. The Secretariat should provide assistance in that regard.

2001/46. Terms of reference for the negotiation of an international legal instrument against corruption

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Concerned* at the seriousness of the problems posed by corruption, which may endanger the stability and security of societies, undermine the values of democracy and morality and jeopardize social, economic and political development,

"*Recalling* its resolution 51/59 of 12 December 1996, by which it adopted the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials and recommended the Code to Member States as a tool to guide their efforts against corruption,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 51/191 of 16 December 1996, by which it adopted the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 55/61 of 4 December 2000, in which it established an ad hoc committee for the negotiation of an effective international legal instrument against corruption, and requested the Secretary-General to convene an intergovernmental open-ended expert group to examine and prepare draft terms of reference for the negotiation of such an instrument,

"*Recalling* its resolution 55/188 of 20 December 2000, in which it invited the Intergovernmental Open-Ended Expert Group to Prepare Draft Terms of Reference for the Negotiation of an International Legal Instrument against Corruption, convened pursuant to resolution 55/61, to examine the question of illegally transferred funds and the return of such funds to the country of origin,

"*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/13 of 24 July 2001, entitled "Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin, derived from acts of corruption, including the laundering of funds, and in returning such funds",

"*Reiterating* the need to prepare a broad and effective international legal instrument against corruption,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on existing international legal instruments, recommendations and other documents addressing corruption,[134] submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its tenth session and before the meeting of the Intergovernmental Open-Ended Expert Group,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Intergovernmental Open-Ended Expert Group to Prepare Draft Terms of Reference for the Negotiation of an International Legal Instrument against Corruption which met in Vienna from 30 July to 3 August 2001,[135] as endorsed by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its resumed tenth session and by the Economic and Social Council;

"2. *Decides* that the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption, established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/61, shall negotiate a broad and effective convention which, subject to the final determination of its title, shall be referred to as the "United Nations Convention against Corruption";

"3. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Committee, in developing the draft convention, to adopt a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach and to consider, inter alia, the following indicative elements: definitions; scope; protection of sovereignty; preventive measures; criminalization; sanctions and remedies; confiscation and seizure; jurisdiction; liability of legal persons; protection of witnesses and victims; promoting and strengthening international cooperation; preventing and combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin derived from acts of corruption, including the laundering of funds, and returning such funds; technical assistance; collection, exchange and analysis of information; and mechanisms for monitoring implementation;

"4. *Invites* the Ad Hoc Committee to draw on the report of the Intergovernmental Open-Ended Expert Group, the report of the Secretary-General,[134] and the relevant parts of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its tenth session,[136] as well as in particular on paragraph 1 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/13, as resource materials in the accomplishment of its tasks;

"5. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to take into consideration existing international legal instruments against corruption and, whenever relevant, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;[45]

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[134] E/CN.15/2001/3 and Corr.1.

[135] A/AC.260/2 and Corr.1.

[136] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 10* (E/2001/30/Rev.1).

"6. *Decides* that the Ad Hoc Committee shall be convened in Vienna in 2002 and 2003, as required, and shall hold no fewer than three sessions of two weeks each per year, within the overall approved appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003, according to a schedule to be drawn up by its bureau, and requests the Committee to complete its work by the end of 2003;

"7. *Also decides* that the bureau of the Ad Hoc Committee shall be elected by the Committee itself and shall consist of two representatives from each of the five regional groups;

"8. *Invites* donor countries to assist the United Nations in ensuring the full and effective participation of developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, including by covering travel and local expenses;

"9. *Urges* States to be fully involved in the negotiation of the convention and to endeavour to ensure continuity in their representation;

"10. *Invites* the Ad Hoc Committee to take into consideration the contributions of non-governmental organizations and civil society, in accordance with United Nations rules and following the practice established by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

"11. *Accepts with gratitude* the offer of the Government of Argentina to host an informal preparatory meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee prior to its first session;

"12. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to submit progress reports on its work to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eleventh and twelfth sessions, in 2002 and 2003, respectively;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Ad Hoc Committee with the necessary facilities and resources to support its work."

46th plenary meeting
20 December 2001

2001/47. Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 55/59 of 4 December 2000, in which it endorsed the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century,[38] adopted by the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

"*Noting* that, in paragraph 29 of the Vienna Declaration, the Tenth Congress invited the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to design specific measures for the implementation of and follow-up to the commitments undertaken in the Declaration,

"*Recalling* that, in its resolution 55/60 of 4 December 2000, it urged Governments, in their efforts to prevent and combat crime, to be guided by the results of the Tenth Congress, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States, draft plans of action for the implementation of and follow-up to the commitments undertaken in the Vienna Declaration for consideration and action by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its tenth session,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century,[38] which are contained in the annex to the present resolution;

"2. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its ninth and tenth sessions on the preparation of the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the widest possible circulation of the plans of action;

"4. *Invites* Governments to consider carefully and use, as appropriate, the plans of action as a guide in their efforts to formulate legislation, policies and programmes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, for the purpose of implementing and following up on the commitments undertaken in the Vienna Declaration;

"5. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with relevant intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, to consider carefully and implement, as appropriate, the plans of action as a guide in developing policies and programmes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in accordance with the medium-term plans and the programme budgets, and subject to available resources;

"6. *Invites* the Secretariat to discuss with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network their possible contribution to the implementation of the plans of action, under the coordination of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

"7. *Invites* Member States and regional and international institutions, including financial institutions, to strengthen the Programme further through sustained funding and other technical support activities in order to assist interested States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, as appropriate;

"8. *Invites* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to follow up the implementation of the plans of action and to make any recommendations, as appropriate.

"Annex

"Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

"I. Action against transnational organized crime

"1. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken in paragraphs 5, 6, 7 and 10 of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century[38] and to facilitate the signature, ratification, entry into force and progressive implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[45] and the Protocols thereto, the specific measures set out below are recommended.

"A. National actions

"2. States that have not signed the Convention and the protocols thereto should do so as soon as possible, and States that have signed those legal instruments should make every effort to ratify them as soon as possible. Each State will set priorities for the effective implementation of the Convention and the protocols thereto and will proceed as appropriate and as expeditiously as possible until all the provisions of all of those legal instruments are in full force and operation. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

"(*a*) The development of legislation creating or strengthening sanctions, investigative powers, criminal procedures and other matters;

"(*b*) Capacity-building, including for the purpose of cooperation, through the strengthening of crime prevention and criminal justice systems, and the establishment or expansion of agencies responsible for the prevention, detection and control of transnational organized crime;

"(*c*) The establishment or improvement of training programmes for judges, prosecutors, law enforcement personnel and other individuals or agencies responsible for the prevention, detection and control of transnational organized crime;

"(*d*) The development and sharing of information and analytical expertise on methods and activities and general trends in organized crime and on the identities, whereabouts and activities of specific individuals or groups suspected of involvement in organized crime, to the extent consistent with national laws and international agreements and arrangements;

"(*e*) The general promotion of effective crime control strategies.

"3. States will also endeavour, as appropriate:

"(*a*) To support the efforts of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat to promote ratification of the Convention and the protocols thereto through regional seminars and provide pre- and post-ratification assistance to signatory States by providing financial contributions, expertise and/or other forms of assistance;

"(*b*) To increase in a sustained manner their overall level of extrabudgetary contributions and strengthen and broaden the donor base of the Centre in order to ensure the availability of adequate material and technical resources for projects in support of the Convention and the protocols thereto, as well as other projects and programmes;

"(*c*) To strengthen international cooperation in order to create a conducive environment for the fight against organized crime, promoting growth and sustainable development and eradicating poverty and unemployment.

"B. International actions

"4. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with the present resolution:

"(*a*) Organize high-level seminars to increase awareness of the Convention and the protocols thereto on the part of States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other key groups or individuals;

"(*b*) Assist States in the development of legislation and regulations and provide other expertise or technical cooperation to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the legal instruments, on request;

"(*c*) Assist States in the establishment or intensification of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the areas covered by the Convention, in particular those involving the use of modern communication technologies, on request;

"(*d*) Carry out the regular collection and analysis of data on transnational organized crime, in consultation with interested States;

"(*e*) Maintain a database to permit a more comprehensive in-depth analysis of patterns and trends and geographical mapping of the strategies and activities carried out by organized criminal groups, and of best practices to combat transnational organized crime, in consultation with interested States;

"(*f*) Maintain a database of relevant national legislation;

"(*g*) Support the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in the development of rules and procedures for the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

"(*h*) Provide secretariat and general support to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

"II. Action against corruption

"5. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken in paragraph 16 of the Vienna Declaration to develop an effective international legal instrument against corruption and to develop and implement other measures and programmes to prevent and combat corruption, the specific measures below are recommended.

"A. National actions

"6. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

"(*a*) Full participation in sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/61 of 4 December 2000;

"(*b*) Promoting the full and effective participation of developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in the deliberations of the Ad Hoc Committee; this may be done through the provision of extrabudgetary resources to the Centre for International Crime Prevention;

"(*c*) Making efforts to finalize the future United Nations convention against corruption by the end of 2003, taking into consideration existing legal instruments against corruption and, whenever relevant, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

"(*d*) Commencing, when appropriate, the development of domestic legislative, administrative and other measures to facilitate the ratification and effective implementation of the future United Nations convention against corruption, including both domestic measures against corruption and measures to support effective cooperation with other States.

"7. States will endeavour, as appropriate, to address domestic corruption through the following measures:

"(*a*) The assessment of domestic types, causes, effects and costs of corruption;

"(*b*) The development of national strategies and action plans against corruption, based on the broad participation of stakeholders from government and civil society;

"(*c*) The maintenance or establishment of adequate domestic offences, investigative powers and criminal procedures to deal with corruption and related problems;

"(*d*) The strengthening of national governance systems and institutions, in particular criminal justice institutions, to create and/or ensure greater independence from and resistance to corrupt influences;

"(*e*) The maintenance or establishment of institutions and structures to achieve transparency and public accountability in government, business and other key social and economic sectors;

"(*f*) The development of expertise in anti-corruption measures and the education and training of officials about the nature and consequences of corruption and how to combat it effectively.

"8. States will endeavour, as appropriate, to address transnational corruption with the following measures:

"(*a*) The signature, ratification and implementation of existing international instruments against corruption, as appropriate;

"(*b*) Proper follow-up to international anti-corruption measures and recommendations at the national level, in conformity with national law;

"(*c*) The development and enhancement of domestic capacity to provide international cooperation in anti-corruption matters, including addressing the question of the repatriation of proceeds of corruption;

"(*d*) Awareness-raising on the part of relevant government departments or ministries such as ministries of justice, the interior, foreign affairs and development cooperation as to the seriousness of the problems posed by transnational corruption and the need to support effective measures against it;

"(*e*) The provision of material, technical or other support to other States in anti-corruption programmes, both directly and through financial support to the global programme against corruption;

"(*f*) The reduction of opportunities for the transfer and concealment of proceeds of corruption, and measures to address the question of returning such proceeds to their countries of origin; actions may include ensuring the implementation of measures against money-laundering, pursuant to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and other international legal instruments, and the development and implementation of new measures.

"B. International actions

"9. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with the present resolution:

"(*a*) Provide substantive expertise and full secretariat services to the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption in the course of its work;

"(*b*) Ensure, with the assistance of Member States, the full and effective participation of developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, including by covering travel and local expenses;

"(*c*) Provide to States, on request, technical cooperation to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the future United Nations convention against corruption;

"(*d*) Assist States in the establishment or intensification of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the areas to be covered by the future United Nations convention against corruption;

"(*e*) Maintain a database of existing national assessments of corruption in a standardized format and a kit of best practices against corruption;

"(*f*) Facilitate the sharing of experience and expertise among States;

"(*g*) Revise and update the manual on practical measures against corruption;[137]

"(*h*) Develop technical cooperation projects to prevent and combat corruption in order to assist States, upon request, in implementing such projects under the global programme against corruption.

"III. Action against trafficking in persons

"10. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken in paragraph 14 of the Vienna Declaration to take immediate and effective measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and to promote cooperation between States in this respect, the specific measures below are recommended.

"A. National actions

"11. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

"(*a*) Developing and sharing information and analytical expertise on the nature and extent of domestic and regional trafficking activities and on the identities, means and methods of known traffickers or trafficking organizations, to the extent consistent with national laws and international agreements and arrangements;

"(*b*) Adopting or strengthening, as necessary, effective laws and procedures for the prevention and punishment of trafficking in persons and effective measures for the support and protection of victims and witnesses of such trafficking;

"(*c*) Considering implementing measures to provide for the protection and physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking in persons;

"(*d*) Supporting and cooperating with national and international non-governmental and other organizations and elements of civil society, as appropriate, in matters relating to trafficking in persons;

"(*e*) Reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of domestic measures against trafficking in persons, and considering making that information available for comparison and research into the development of more effective measures against such trafficking;

"(*f*) Developing and disseminating public information about trafficking in persons, to educate potential victims of such trafficking;

"(*g*) Strengthening capacity for international cooperation to develop and implement measures against trafficking in persons;

"(*h*) Considering providing voluntary contributions to support the implementation of the global programme against trafficking in human beings;

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[137] *International Review of Criminal Policy*, Nos. 41 and 42 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.IV.4).

"(*i*) Providing increased resources to support the development and implementation of national and regional strategies against trafficking in persons.

"B. International actions

"12. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with the present resolution:

"(*a*) Develop technical cooperation projects to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and to protect the victims of and witnesses to such trafficking, in order to assist States, upon request, in implementing such projects under the global programme against trafficking in human beings;

"(*b*) Maintain a global database containing information about the nature and extent of trafficking in persons and best practices for preventing and controlling it, in cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute;

"(*c*) Develop tools to assess the effectiveness of measures against trafficking in persons.

"IV. Action against the smuggling of migrants

"13. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken in paragraph 14 of the Vienna Declaration and to take immediate and effective measures to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants, and to promote cooperation between States in this respect, the specific measures below are recommended.

"A. National actions

"14. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

"(*a*) Developing and sharing information and analytical expertise on the nature and extent of domestic and regional activities relating to the smuggling of migrants and on the identities, means and methods of known smugglers or smuggling organizations, to the extent consistent with national laws and international agreements and arrangements;

"(*b*) Enacting and strengthening, as necessary, effective laws for the prevention and punishment of the smuggling of migrants, and measures for the support and protection of the rights of smuggled migrants and of witnesses in smuggling cases, in conformity with the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;[138]

"(*c*) Implementing measures to protect the basic rights of smuggled migrants and, within their means, of witnesses in smuggling cases, to protect them from violence and take appropriate measures in cases where, in the course of being smuggled, the lives, safety or human dignity of migrants are placed in jeopardy;

"(*d*) Supporting and cooperating with national and international non-governmental and other organizations and elements of civil society, as appropriate, in matters relating to the smuggling of migrants;

"(*e*) Reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of domestic measures against the smuggling of migrants, and considering making that information available for comparison and research into the development of more effective measures;

"(*f*) Developing and disseminating public information about the smuggling of migrants, to educate officials, the general public and potential migrants about the true nature of such smuggling, including the involvement of organized criminal groups and the risks posed to smuggled migrants;

"(*g*) Strengthening capacity for international cooperation to develop and implement measures against the smuggling of migrants.

"B. International actions

"15. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with the present resolution, develop technical cooperation projects to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants, while protecting the rights of smuggled migrants, in order to assist States, upon request, in implementing such projects.

"V. Action against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition

"16. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken in paragraph 15 of the Vienna Declaration and to take such immediate and effective measures as are appropriate to reduce the incidence of the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition and related criminal activities, in accordance with the terms of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[45] the specific measures below are recommended.

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[138] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex III.

"A. National actions

"17. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

"(*a*) Adopting and strengthening, as necessary, national legislation and procedures, and in particular procedures regarding criminal offences and procedures for the confiscation, seizure, forfeiture and disposal of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition;

"(*b*) Implementing requirements to keep records regarding firearms, the marking of firearms and the deactivation of firearms;

"(*c*) Establishing or maintaining effective systems for the licensing or authorization of the import, export and transit of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition;

"(*d*) Establishing appropriate legal and administrative measures with a view to preventing the loss, theft or diversion of firearms, for the exchange of relevant information relating to firearms and for bilateral, regional and international cooperation, including by means of information exchange and technical assistance;

"(*e*) Considering the establishment of an effective regulatory framework for the activities of those engaged in the brokering of transactions involving the import, export or transit of firearms.

"B. International actions

"18. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with the present resolution:

"(*a*) Develop technical cooperation projects to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition and related activities, in order to assist requesting States, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in implementing such projects;

"(*b*) Establish and maintain a global database of existing national and regional firearms regulations and related law enforcement practices, as well as best practices relating to firearms control measures.

"VI. Action against money-laundering

"19. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken in paragraph 17 of the Vienna Declaration and to develop, adopt and implement effective domestic legislation, regulations and administrative measures to prevent, detect and combat, in cooperation with other States, domestic and transnational money-laundering, in accordance with the relevant international instruments, in particular the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and using as a guideline the relevant initiatives of regional, interregional and multilateral organizations against money-laundering, the specific measures below are recommended.

"A. National actions

"20. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

"(*a*) Adopting comprehensive measures to deal effectively with the problem of money-laundering in all its aspects, with the participation of all relevant ministries, departments and agencies and in consultation with representatives of the financial sector;

"(*b*) Making efforts to ensure that domestic legislation adequately criminalizes activities and methods used to conceal, convert or transfer the proceeds of crime in order to disguise the nature or origin of the proceeds, in accordance with article 6 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

"(*c*) Making efforts to ensure that adequate regulatory, inspection and investigative powers exist to detect and identify money-laundering activities;

"(*d*) Making efforts to ensure that adequate investigative and judicial powers exist to permit the identification, tracing, seizure, confiscation and disposal of proceeds of crime;

"(*e*) Making efforts to ensure that adequate legal powers exist and administrative resources are available to permit timely and effective responses to be made to requests from other States in cases involving money-laundering;

"(*f*) Supporting and participating in domestic and international research efforts to monitor and analyse trends in money-laundering and international policy responses;

"(g) Consistent with existing multilateral arrangements, developing projects or programmes to assist other States in developing, drafting or upgrading legislation, regulations and administrative procedures against money-laundering, including the Global Programme against Money-Laundering and other activities or projects that support the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

"(*h*) Activities or programmes to train officials or share expertise in combating money-laundering, such as training workshops and seminars.

"B. International actions

"21. The Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with the present resolution, develop technical cooperation activities to prevent and combat money-laundering and assist requesting States in implementing those activities.

"VII. Action against terrorism

"22. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken in paragraph 19 of the Vienna Declaration and to take effective, resolute and speedy measures to prevent and combat criminal activities carried out for the purpose of furthering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, the specific measures below are recommended.

"A. National actions

"23. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

"(*a*) Signing and ratifying the international instruments dealing with terrorism;

"(*b*) Conducting research and gathering information about criminal activities carried out for the purpose of furthering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including the identities, whereabouts and activities of specific individuals or groups involved in such activities, and supporting similar work at the international level, to the extent consistent with national laws and international agreements and arrangements;

"(*c*) Reviewing their relevant domestic laws and procedures with a view to achieving effective domestic measures against terrorism and related crime, an enhanced ability to cooperate in appropriate cases with other States and the effective implementation of relevant international instruments;

"(*d*) Fostering cooperation between anti-terrorism agencies and agencies fighting crimes; this may include the establishment of liaison offices or other channels of communication between anti-terrorism agencies and agencies fighting crime in order to enhance information exchange;

"(*e*) Considering voluntary contributions to support the implementation of the terrorism-prevention activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention.

"B. International actions

"24. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, in coordination with the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, as appropriate, and in accordance with the present resolution:

"(*a*) Take steps to raise awareness of the relevant international instruments, encourage States to sign and ratify such instruments and, where feasible, provide assistance in implementing such instruments to States, upon request;

"(*b*) In cooperation with Member States, take measures to raise public awareness of the nature and scope of international terrorism and its relationship to crime, including organized crime, where appropriate;

"(*c*) Continue to maintain existing databases on terrorism;

"(*d*) Offer analytical support to Member States by collecting and disseminating information on the relationship between terrorism and related criminal activities;

"(*e*) If further developments so require, draw up concrete proposals for consideration by Member States to strengthen the capacity of the Centre to develop, within its mandate, and administer the terrorism prevention component of its activities.

"VIII. Action on crime prevention

"25. In order to implement and follow up on the commitment undertaken in paragraph 25 of the Vienna Declaration to develop comprehensive international, regional, national and local crime prevention strategies, the specific measures below are recommended.

"A. National actions

"26. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

"(*a*) Promotion of close cooperation between the various sectors of society, including justice, health, education, social services and housing, which are necessary to support effective community-based crime prevention;

"(*b*) Close cooperation with and assistance to elements of civil society in the development, adoption and promotion of crime prevention initiatives, taking into account the importance of proceeding on the basis of proven practices wherever possible and of selecting the appropriate balance between various approaches to community-based crime prevention;

"(*c*) Encouragement of assessment of the effectiveness of crime prevention programmes;

"(*d*) Development of practices that seek to prevent crime victims from being victimized once again;

"(*e*) Development and implementation of situational and other crime prevention programmes, bearing in mind the need to avoid any infringement of civil liberties;

"(*f*) Collaboration with other Governments and non-governmental organizations in the development and dissemination of successful and innovative crime prevention initiatives and specialized knowledge and expertise in crime prevention practices, including public awareness and education campaigns about effective crime prevention and the contributions that individuals, families, communities and all levels of government may make to contribute to safer and more peaceful communities;

"(*g*) Consideration of how to contribute to the collective efforts of countries to develop a comprehensive international strategy to advance community-based crime prevention;

"(*h*) Take steps to incorporate into their national crime prevention strategies measures to prevent and combat crime associated with racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance.

"B. International actions

"27. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with the present resolution:

"(*a*) Develop and promote crime prevention expertise that has been carefully adapted from proven practices to the conditions in the countries where those practices are to be implemented, using seminars, training programmes and other means;

"(*b*) Where requested to do so by the State or States involved, conduct public awareness and education campaigns about effective crime prevention and the respective contributions that individuals, families, communities and all levels of government may make towards safer and more peaceful communities;

"(*c*) Endeavour to contribute to the exchange of information and experience in crime prevention, for the purpose of encouraging new forms of collaboration between countries involving government, the community and non-governmental organizations;

"(*d*) Assess the evolution and globalization of crime and prepare responses to it through innovative and effective crime prevention initiatives that take account of the impact of new technologies on crime and crime prevention;

"(*e*) Continue to coordinate studies on crime in urban areas and measures for its effective prevention, including on the possible cultural and institutional differences in effective crime prevention;

"(*f*) Encourage Member States to incorporate into international crime prevention strategies and norms measures to prevent and combat crime associated with racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, taking into account measures already taken by Member States;

"(*g*) Develop technical cooperation projects in the area of crime prevention for requesting States and assist in their implementation;

"(*h*) Develop a guide for policy makers and a handbook on proven practices in the area of crime prevention.

"IX. Action on witnesses and victims of crime

"28. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken in paragraph 27 of the Vienna Declaration to review relevant practices by 2002 where possible, to develop action plans, support services and awareness campaigns for victims, to consider the establishment of funds for victims and to develop and implement witness protection policies, the specific measures below are recommended.

"A. National actions

"29. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

"(*a*) The conduct of national and regional studies on victims of crime in national justice systems;

"(*b*) The use and application of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,[139] subject to the domestic legal systems of each State, taking into account the Handbook on Justice for Victims on the use and application of the Declaration[140] and the Guide for Policy Makers on the implementation of the Declaration.[141]

"B. International actions

"30. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with the present resolution:

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[139] General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.

[140] E/CN.15/1998/CRP.4/Add.1.

[141] E/CN.15/1998/CRP.4.

"(*a*) In its projects and programmes, take into account measures for the assistance and support of victims and witnesses, including those who are women, children or victims of trafficking in persons;

"(*b*) Promote the establishment of funds for victims of crime;

"(*c*) Promote proven practices in providing support and services for victims and witnesses using, for example, the International Victimology web site;[142]

"(*d*) Translate into the official languages of the United Nations and widely disseminate the Guide for Policy Makers and the Handbook on Justice for Victims and assist requesting States in using those documents;

"(*e*) Upon request, assist States in the development of new legislation on victims, using, inter alia, the international database established by the Government of the Netherlands;

"(*f*) Where necessary, promote demonstration or pilot projects for the development, further development or establishment of victim services and other related operational activities.

"X. Action on prison overcrowding and alternatives to incarceration

"31. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken in paragraph 26 of the Vienna Declaration to promote safe and effective alternatives to incarceration, the specific measures below are recommended.

"A. National actions

"32. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

"(*a*) The development of specific actions and time-bound targets to address prison overcrowding, recognizing that conditions in overcrowded prisons may affect the human rights of prisoners, including such actions as adopting effective measures to reduce pre-trial detention as far as possible; the introduction of appropriate alternatives to imprisonment; preferring non-custodial measures to imprisonment where possible; dealing with minor offences using options such as customary practice, mediation between concerned parties or the payment of civil reparations or compensation; and conducting public awareness and education campaigns on alternatives to imprisonment and how they work;

"(*b*) Encouraging international and regional institutions, including financial institutions, to incorporate into their relevant technical cooperation programmes measures to reduce prison overcrowding, in accordance with national laws;

"(*c*) Promoting and implementing good prison practice, taking into account international standards;

"(*d*) Ensuring that national and international actions on prison overcrowding and alternatives to incarceration take into account and address any disparate impact that such actions may have on women and men.

"B. International actions

"33. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with the present resolution:

"(*a*) Encourage international and regional institutions, including financial institutions, to incorporate into their relevant technical cooperation programmes measures to reduce prison overcrowding, in accordance with national laws;

"(*b*) Promote national and international actions on prison overcrowding and alternatives to incarceration that take into account any disparate impact on women and men, as well as any special needs;

"(*c*) Upon request, provide assistance in the form of advisory services, needs assessment, capacity-building, training or other assistance to States to enable them to improve prison conditions.

"XI. Action against high-technology and computer-related crime

"34. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken in paragraph 18 of the Vienna Declaration to develop action-oriented policy recommendations for the prevention and control of high-technology and computer-related crime, taking into account the ongoing work in other forums and to enhance abilities to detect, prevent, investigate and prosecute such crimes, the specific measures below are recommended.

"A. National actions

"35. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

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[142] www.victimology.nl.

"(*a*) Criminalization of the misuse of information technologies, as appropriate and in accordance with national law, including, if necessary, reviewing crimes such as fraud, in order to ensure that they apply to offences in which computer and telecommunication media and networks are used;

"(*b*) The development and implementation of rules and procedures, including on the exercise of jurisdiction, that would ensure that computer- and telecommunication-related crimes can be effectively detected and investigated at the national level and that effective cooperation can be obtained in multinational cases, taking into account national sovereignty, the need for effective law enforcement and the need to maintain effective protections for privacy and other related basic rights;

"(*c*) Ensuring that law enforcement personnel are trained and equipped to be able to respond effectively and expeditiously to requests for assistance in the tracing of communications and other measures necessary for the detection and investigation of transnational high-technology and computer-related crimes;

"(*d*) Engaging in domestic and international discussions on actions against high-technology and computer-related crime and the effects of technological change with industries involved in the development and deployment of computers, telecommunication equipment, network software and hardware and other relevant products and services. These discussions could include such key areas as:

> "(i) Issues relating to domestic and international regulation of the technologies and networks;
>
> "(ii) Issues relating to the incorporation of elements into new technologies, which are intended to prevent crime or facilitate the detection, investigation or prosecution of crime;

"(*e*) Making voluntary contributions, both bilaterally and through international and regional organizations, as appropriate, including in cooperation with the private sector, inter alia, in the form of technical expertise to assist other States in developing and implementing effective measures against high-technology and computer-related crime, including the measures referred to in subparagraphs (*c*) and (*d*) above.

"B. International actions

"36. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with the present resolution:

"(*a*) Support national and international research activities to identify new forms of computer-related criminality and to assess the effects of such criminality in key areas such as sustainable development, the protection of privacy and electronic commerce, and the measures taken in response;

"(*b*) Disseminate internationally agreed materials such as guidelines, legal and technical manuals, minimum standards, proven practices and model legislation to assist legislators and law enforcement and other authorities in the development, adoption and application of effective measures against high-technology and computer-related crime and offenders both in general and in specific cases;

"(*c*) Promote, support and implement, as appropriate, technical cooperation and assistance projects. Such projects would bring together experts in crime prevention, computer security, criminal legislation and procedures, prosecution, investigative techniques and related matters with States seeking information or assistance in those areas.

"XII. Action on juvenile justice

"37. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments, undertaken in paragraph 24 of the Vienna Declaration, the specific measures below are recommended.

"A. National actions

"38. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

"(*a*) Giving timely assistance to juveniles in difficult circumstances in order to prevent them from resorting to crime;

"(*b*) Supporting the development of crime prevention practices that are focused on juveniles who are at risk of becoming delinquent or who are easy candidates for recruitment by criminal groups, bearing in mind the rights of such juveniles;

"(*c*) Strengthening juvenile justice systems;

"(*d*) Incorporating an integrated strategy for the prevention of youth crime and for juvenile justice in national development plans;

"(*e*) Promoting the re-education and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders;

"(*f*) Encouraging, and where necessary, supporting the participation of civil society in the implementation of practices for the prevention of juvenile crime.

"B. International actions

"39. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with the present resolution:

"(*a*) Upon request, develop technical cooperation projects to prevent youth crime, to strengthen juvenile justice systems and to improve the rehabilitation and treatment of juvenile offenders and assist States in implementing those projects;

"(*b*) Ensure effective cooperation among the relevant United Nations entities and the other organizations mentioned in the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System.[143]

"XIII. Action on the special needs of women in the criminal justice system

"40. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Vienna Declaration, and to review crime prevention and criminal justice strategies in order to identify and address any disparate impact of programmes and policies on women and men, the specific measures below are recommended.

"A. National actions

"41. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

"(*a*) Reviewing, evaluating and, if necessary, modifying their legislation, policies, procedures and practices relating to criminal matters, in a manner consistent with their legal systems, in order to ensure that women are treated fairly by the criminal justice system;

"(*b*) Developing national and international crime prevention and criminal justice strategies that take into account the special needs of women as criminal justice practitioners, victims, witnesses, prisoners and offenders;

"(*c*) Considering sharing with other States, via web sites or other media or forums, any proven practices concerning women as criminal justice practitioners, victims, witnesses, prisoners and offenders that take into account the special needs of women.

"B. International actions

"42. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with the present resolution:

"(*a*) Collect and disseminate information and materials on violence against women in all of its forms and manifestations, as referred to in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,[9] for the purpose of implementing its crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including technical assistance at the request of States;

"(*b*) Work on issues relating to violence against women and to the removal of gender bias in the administration of criminal justice;

"(*c*) Cooperate with all other relevant entities of the United Nations system regarding activities on issues relating to violence against women and to the removal of gender bias in the administration of criminal justice, and coordinate work on such issues;

"(*d*) Consolidate and disseminate information on successful intervention models and preventive programmes at the national level;

"(*e*) Continue to improve training concerning criminal justice and crime-prevention aspects of the human rights of women and issues of gender bias and violence against women for relevant United Nations staff members;

"(*f*) Assist Member States, upon request, in utilizing the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.[144]

"XIV. Action on standards and norms

"43. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken in paragraph 22 of the Vienna Declaration and to promote the use and application, as appropriate, of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in national law and practice, the specific measures below are recommended.

"A. National actions

"44. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to use and apply in national law and practice the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and to publish the *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*[145] in the languages of their countries.

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[143] Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/30, annex.

[144] General Assembly resolution 52/86, annex.

[145] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.IV.1 and corrigendum.

"B. International actions

"45. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with the present resolution:

"(*a*) Update the *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*;

"(*b*) Promote the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, inter alia, by providing advisory services and technical cooperation to Member States upon request, including assistance to Member States in criminal justice and law reform, organization of training for law enforcement and criminal justice personnel and support to the administration and management of penal and penitentiary systems, thus contributing to the upgrading of their efficiency and capabilities;

"(*c*) Coordinate activities relating to the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice between the Centre for International Crime Prevention and other relevant United Nations entities, taking into account bilateral and regional assistance programmes.

"XV. Action on restorative justice

"46. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken in paragraph 28 of the Vienna Declaration and to encourage the development of restorative justice policies, procedures and programmes, the specific measures below are recommended.

"A. National actions

"47. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

"(*a*) Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/14 of 27 July 2000, entitled "Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters", when considering the desirability and the means of establishing common principles;

"(*b*) Dealing with offences, especially minor offences, according to customary practice in respect of restorative justice, where available and appropriate, provided that this meets human rights requirements and that those involved so agree;

"(*c*) Using amicable means as provided by national law to deal with offences, especially minor offences, for example by using mediation, reparation or agreements whereby the offender compensates the victim;

"(*d*) Promoting a culture favourable to mediation and restorative justice among law enforcement, judicial and social authorities and local communities;

"(*e*) Providing appropriate training for those involved in the development and implementation of restorative justice policies and programmes;

"(*f*) Promoting the re-education and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders by encouraging, where appropriate, the use of mediation, conflict resolution, conciliation and other methods of restorative justice as alternatives to judicial proceedings and custodial-based sanctions;

"(*g*) Developing and implementing restorative justice policies and programmes, taking into account existing international commitments with respect to victims, in particular the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power;

"(*h*) Promoting cooperation between government and civil society, including relevant non-governmental organizations, to implement restorative justice programmes and to ensure public support for the use of restorative justice principles.

"B. International actions

"48. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with the present resolution:

"(*a*) Exchange information on experiences and proven practices in the implementation and evaluation of programmes for restorative justice;

"(*b*) Assist the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in considering the desirability and the means of establishing common principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters;

"(*c*) Convene a meeting of experts to examine proposals for further action in relation to restorative justice, including mediation."

46th plenary meeting
20 December 2001

2001/48. Establishment of the Committee of Permanent Representatives as an intersessional subsidiary body of the Commission on Human Settlements

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its rules of procedure, especially rules 24 and 27,

Having considered the recommendation of the Commission on Human Settlements concerning the establishment of the

Committee of Permanent Representatives as an intersessional subsidiary body of the Commission as contained in Commission resolution 18/1 of 16 February 2001,[146]

Recognizing the need for a properly mandated subsidiary body that can act during the intersessional period in terms of review and monitoring of the implementation of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission,

1. *Approves* the establishment of the Committee of Permanent Representatives as an intersessional subsidiary body of the Commission on Human Settlements and endorses the terms of reference given to it by the Commission;

2. *Decides* that the Committee may set up working groups without prior decision of the Economic and Social Council or the Commission;

3. *Asks* the Commission to amend its rules of procedure in order to take into account the establishment of the Committee as an intersessional subsidiary body of the Commission;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Human Settlements and the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution.

45th plenary meeting
24 October 2001

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[146] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/56/8), annex I, sect. A.

Decisions

Organizational session for 2001

2001/201 A.[1] Elections, nominations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 31 January 2001, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections postponed from previous sessions

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected ALGERIA and SIERRA LEONE for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of three members from Asian States and two members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Council elected the following six Member States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004: BANGLADESH, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, HAITI, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO and UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected the following four Member States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2003: ALGERIA, BENIN, CAMEROON and SIERRA LEONE.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Eastern European States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2003.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The Council elected DENMARK and ITALY for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2003.

The Council also elected FINLAND for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2001, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of NORWAY.

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

The Council elected SWEDEN for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2003.

Appointments

COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The Council appointed the following twenty-four experts for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2003: N'Dri Thérèse Assié-Lumumba (Côte d'Ivoire), Lourdes Beneria (United States of America), Albert Binger (Jamaica), Olav Bjerkholt (Norway), Eugenio B. Figueroa (Chile), Shangquan Gao (China), Leonid M. Grigoriev (Russian Federation), Patrick Guillaumont (France), Ryokichi Hirono (Japan), Louka T. Katseli (Greece), Marju Lauristin (Estonia), Mona Makram-Ebeid (Egypt), P. Jayendra Nayak (India), Mari Elka Pangestu (Indonesia), Milivoje Panić (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Eul Yong Park (Republic of Korea), Suchitra Punyaratabundhu (Thailand), Delphin G. Rwegasira (United Republic of Tanzania), Sylvia Saborio (Costa Rica), Nasser Hassan Saidi (Lebanon), Udo Ernst Simonis (Germany), Rubén Tansini (Uruguay), Funmi Togonu-Bickersteth (Nigeria), Dorothéa Werneck (Brazil).

Other elections

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the COMOROS for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of KENYA.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Council elected KENYA for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2003, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of DJIBOUTI.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

The Council elected DJIBOUTI for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2003, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of the COMOROS.

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[1] The number of the decision was 2001/201 until the adoption by the Council of subsequent decisions on the subject.

2001/202. Provisional agenda for the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 31 January 2001, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the proposed programme of work for 2001 and 2002,[2] approved the following provisional agenda for its substantive session of 2001:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on proposed themes for the high-level and coordination segments of the 2002 substantive session of the Council (General Assembly resolution 50/227, annex I)

High-level segment

2. Role of the United Nations system in supporting the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (Council decision 2000/303)

World Economic and Social Survey, 2001

Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its third session (Council resolution 2000/34)

Report of the open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa (A/55/45, chap. IV) (General Assembly resolution 55/217)

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

3. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

(*a*) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development undertaken by the United Nations system, and addenda (General Assembly resolutions 35/81 and 53/192 and Council resolutions 2000/19 and 2000/20)[3]

(*b*) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme

Documentation

Reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its first regular session, second regular session and annual session (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex, and 53/192 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Annual reports of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex, and 53/192 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its first regular session and annual session (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex, and 53/192 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex, and 53/192 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its 2000 sessions (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex, and 53/192 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (General Assembly resolutions 50/8 and 53/192 and Council resolution 1995/51)

(*c*) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

Documentation

Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution 33/134)[3]

Coordination segment

4. Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following theme: role of the United Nations in promoting development, particularly with respect to access to and transfer of knowledge and technology, especially information and communication technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (Council decision 2000/303)

Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the ministerial declaration of the high-

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[2] E/2001/1.

[3] Submitted to the General Assembly through the Council.

level segment of the substantive session of 2000 of the Council (also under item 6)

Humanitarian affairs segment

5. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the further progress in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (General Assembly resolutions 46/182, annex, and 55/164 and Council decision 2000/243)[3]

Oral report on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda (Council resolution 1983/46)

General segment

6. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of agreed conclusions 2000/1 of the coordination segment of the Council on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (General Assembly resolutions 45/264 and 50/227)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of agreed conclusions 2000/2 of the coordination segment of the Council on the integrated and coordinated conference follow-up, in particular the views expressed by functional commissions (General Assembly resolutions 45/264 and 50/227)

Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2000 of the Council (see A/55/3, chap. III) (also under item 4)

Report of the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes on the review of the common country assessment indicator frameworks (Council resolution 2000/27)

7. Coordination, programme and other questions

(*a*) Reports of coordination bodies

Documentation

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-first session

Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 2000

(*b*) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003

Documentation

Relevant sections of the programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-first session

(*c*) Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) (Council resolutions 1996/47 and 1999/36)

(*d*) Calendar of conferences in the economic, social and related fields

Documentation

Draft calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2002–2003

(*e*) International cooperation in the field of informatics

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up action taken on Council resolution 2000/28

(*f*) Long-term programme of support for Haiti

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (Council decision 2000/235)

(*g*) Malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization (Council resolution 1998/36)

8. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields (General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B and Council resolutions 1999/1 and 1999/51)

Consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the work of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council in 2001 (Council resolutions 1998/46, 1999/1 and 1999/55)

Note by the Secretary-General on the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions (Council resolution 1999/51)

Report by the Secretary-General updating document E/1996/97 and Add.1 on the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in the economic, social and related fields

9. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (Council resolution 2100 (LXIII) and General Assembly resolution 55/173);[3] report of the President of the Council on consultations held with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Council resolution 2000/30)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Council resolution 2000/30

10. Regional cooperation

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation (Council decision 1979/1), including the report of the Secretary-General on a subject relating to interregional cooperation of common interest to all regions (Council resolution 1982/50 and Council decision 1982/174)

Note by the Secretary-General on a Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar (Council resolution 1999/37)

Summary of the economic survey of Europe, 2000

Summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 2000

Summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Asia and the Pacific, 2001

Summary of the economic survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2000

Summary of economic and social developments in the region of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, 2000

11. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Council resolution 2000/31 and General Assembly resolution 55/209[3]

12. Non-governmental organizations

Documentation

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (Council resolutions 3 (II) and 1996/31 and Council decision 1995/304)

13. Economic and environmental questions

(*a*) Sustainable development

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its ninth session (Council decisions 1993/207 and 2000/227)

Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its third session (Council resolutions 1079 (XXXIX), 1625 (LI) and 2000/34)

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved in the implementation of paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 46/206 and on recommendations on additional measures that can be taken to ensure a smooth transition from least developed country status for graduating countries (Council resolution 2000/34)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the benefits derived by the least developed countries on the basis of their inclusion in the list of the least developed countries and on the practical impact of the measures in favour of least developed countries, including an assessment of the implications of graduation for Maldives (Council resolution 2000/34)

(*b*) Science and technology for development

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fifth session (Council decisions 1992/218 and 1999/274)

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the coordinating role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (General Assembly resolution 55/185)[3]

(*c*) Statistics

Documentation

Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-second session (Council resolutions 8 (I), 8 (II), 1566 (L) and 1999/8 and Council decision 2000/228) (*d*) Human settlements

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on its eighteenth session (General Assembly resolution 32/162)[3]

(*e*) Environment

Documentation

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-first session (General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII))[3]

Report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment (General Assembly resolution 39/229)[3]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 55/197 on international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon[3]

(*f*) Women in development

Documentation

Relevant sections of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-fifth session

(*g*) Transport of dangerous goods

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals on its twenty-first session and on the implementation of Council resolution 1999/62 (Council resolutions 724 C (XXVIII), 1488 (XLVIII), 1983/7 and 1999/65)

(*h*) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (General Assembly resolution 54/219)[3]

(*i*) Population and development

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-fourth session (General Assembly resolution 49/128 and Council decisions 1995/209 and 2000/233)

(*j*) Energy and natural resources for development

Documentation

Report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development on its second session (Council resolution 1998/46, annex I, and Council decisions 1999/276 and 1999/277)

(*k*) Public administration and development

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the five-year assessment of the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/225 (General Assembly resolution 53/201)[3]

(*l*) Cartography

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the Seventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas (Council decision 1997/292)

(*m*) International cooperation in tax matters

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters at its tenth meeting (Council resolutions 1273 (XLIII) and 1765 (LIV) and Council decision 2000/232)

(*n*) United Nations Forum on Forests

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its first session (Council resolution 2000/35)

(*o*) Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/55/295 and Add.1) (Council resolution 2000/32 and General Assembly resolution 55/157)

Note by the Secretary-General on assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (Council resolution 2000/32 and General Assembly resolution 55/157)

(*p*) Global Code of Ethics for Tourism

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

14. Social and human rights questions

(*a*) Advancement of women

Documentation

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (article 21 of the

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women).[3]

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-fifth session (Council resolutions 11 (II) and 1147 (XLI) and Council decision 2000/237)

Report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (Council resolution 1998 (LX))

Report of the Secretary-General on a new draft system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 2002-2005 (Council resolutions 1996/34 and 1999/16)

Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to and progress in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (General Assembly resolutions 50/203 and 55/71)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Council resolution 2000/24 on the revitalization and strengthening of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

(*b*) Social development

Documentation

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-ninth session, including suggestions and recommendations to further the contribution of volunteering to social development (Council resolutions 10 (II) and 1996/7, Council decision 2000/238 and General Assembly resolution 55/57)

Report of the Secretary-General on a proposal for a United Nations literacy decade (General Assembly resolution 54/122)[3]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 54/123 on cooperatives in social development[3]

Report of the Secretary-General on the appropriate ways and means to observe the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004 (General Assembly resolution 54/124)[3]

Report of the Secretary-General on the world social situation (General Assembly resolution 44/56)[3]

(*c*) Crime prevention and criminal justice

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its tenth session (Council resolution 1992/1 and decision 2000/239)

Report of the intergovernmental open-ended expert group[4] containing draft terms of reference for the negotiation of the future international legal instrument against corruption (General Assembly resolution 55/61)

(*d*) Narcotic drugs

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fourth session (Council resolution 9 (I) and Council decision 2000/240)

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (article 15 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961; article 18 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; and article 23 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances)

(*e*) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Documentation

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees[3]

Oral report on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (General Assembly resolution 55/77)

(*f*) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolutions 48/91 and 55/84)

(*g*) Human rights

Documentation

Report of the Human Rights Committee (article 45 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights)[3]

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Council resolutions 1988 (LX) and 1985/17)

Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifty-seventh session (Council resolutions 5 (I) and 9 (II))

Question to be addressed

Human rights in Afghanistan (General Assembly resolution 55/119)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 48/141)[3]

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[4] Scheduled to meet in Vienna from 30 July-3 August 2001.

2001/203. Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 2002

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 31 January 2001, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following list of questions for inclusion in the programme of work for its substantive session of 2002:

A. High-level segment

[Theme/themes to be selected]

World Economic and Social Survey, 2002

B. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

[Theme/themes to be selected for consideration at the high-level meeting of the segment]

Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum: impact of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework in the field of operational activities (General Assembly resolution 53/192)

Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme

Reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its first regular session, second regular session and annual session (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex, 53/192 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Annual reports of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex, and 53/192 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its first regular session and annual session (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex, and 53/192 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex, and 53/192 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its 2001 sessions (General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex, and 53/192 and Council resolution 1995/51)

Annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (General Assembly resolutions 50/8 and 53/192 and Council resolution 1995/51)

C. Coordination segment

Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes:

[Theme/themes to be selected]

D. Humanitarian affairs segment

Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

Report of the Secretary-General on the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 46/182, annex)[3]

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique (General Assembly resolution 55/167)[3]

Oral report on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda (Council resolution 1983/46)

E. General segment

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the agreed conclusions of the 2001 coordination segment of the Council (General Assembly resolution 45/264, annex)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Council resolutions 1999/55, section II and 2000/27 on basic indicators for the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits at all levels

Coordination, programme and other questions

Reports of coordination bodies

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-second session

Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 2001

Proposed medium-term plan for the period 2002–2005

Relevant chapters of the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 2002–2005

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-second session

Tobacco or health

Report of the Secretary-General on the continuing work of the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control (Council decision 2000/236)

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B

Report of the Secretary-General on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields (Council resolution 1999/1)

Consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the work of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council in 2002 (Council resolution 1998/46)

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (Council resolution 2100 (LXIII))[3]

Regional cooperation

Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation (Council decision 1979/1), including the report of the Secretary-General on a subject relating to interregional cooperation of common interest to all regions (Council resolution 1982/50 and decision 1982/174)

Summaries of the surveys of economic conditions in the five regions prepared by the regional commissions (Council resolution 1724 (LIII))

Non-governmental organizations

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (Council resolutions 3 (II) and 1996/31 and Council decision 1995/304)

Economic and environmental questions

Sustainable development

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its tenth session (Council decision 1993/207)

Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its fourth session (Council resolutions 1079 (XXXIX), 1625 (LI) and 2000/34)

Public administration and finance

Report of the Secretary-General on the Sixteenth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance (Council resolution 1199 (XLII) and decision 2000/231)

Population and development

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-fifth session (General Assembly resolution 49/128, para. 25, and Council decision 1995/209)

Statistics

Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-third session (Council resolutions 1768 (LIV) and 1999/8)

Social and human rights questions

Advancement of women

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women)[3]

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-sixth session (Council resolutions 11 (II) and 1147 (XLI))

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and progress in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and on the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (General Assembly resolutions 50/203 and 55/71)

Report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (Council resolution 1998 (LX))

Social development

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fortieth session (Council resolutions 10 (II) and 1996/7)

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its eleventh session (Council resolution 1992/1)

Narcotic drugs

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fifth session (Council resolution 9 (I))

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (article 15 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961; article 18 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; and article 23 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees[3]

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 48/91)

Human rights

Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifty-eighth session (Council resolutions 5 (I) and 9 (II))

Report of the Human Rights Committee (article 45 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights)[3]

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Council resolutions 1988 (LX) and 1985/17)

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex)[3]

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 48/141)[3]

2001/204. Working arrangements for the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 31 January 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided on the following working arrangements for its substantive session of 2001:

(*a*) The coordination segment would be held from 2 to 4 July 2001;

(*b*) The operational activities segment would be held from 5 to 10 July 2001;

(*c*) The humanitarian affairs segment would be held from 11 to 13 July 2001;

(*d*) The high-level segment would be held from 16 to 18 July 2001;

(*e*) The general segment would be held from 19 to 25 July 2001.

2001/205. Theme for the operational activities segment of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 31 January 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided that the theme for the operational activities segment of its substantive session of 2001 would be "Triennial policy review of operational activities for development".

2001/206. Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 31 January 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided that the theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2001 would be "Strengthening the coordination of the emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations." The Council also decided to hold panel discussions during the segment. The details on the organization of the segment and the panel discussions would be worked out during intersessional informal consultations on the understanding that various challenges, including gender perspective, would be considered in the panel discussions.

2001/207. Date of the high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with representatives of the Bretton Woods institutions

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 31 January 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided that the high-level meeting of the Council with representatives of the Bretton Woods institutions would be held at Headquarters on 1 May 2001.

2001/208. Tenth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 31 January 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided to approve the holding of the tenth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters in Geneva from 10 to 14 September 2001 instead of in New York from 23 to 27 April 2001.[5]

2001/209. Fifth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 31 January 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided to approve the holding of the fifth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in Geneva from 28 May to 1 June 2001 instead of from 21 to 25 May 2001.[6]

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[5] See Council decision 2000/232.

[6] See Council decision 2000/304.

Resumed organizational session for 2001

2001/201B. Elections, nominations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

At its 7th and 8th plenary meetings, on 3 May 2001, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The Council elected the following seven Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2002: ALGERIA, DENMARK, GHANA, NEW ZEALAND, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SOUTH AFRICA and SPAIN.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2002.

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following thirteen Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2002: BOTSWANA, CHINA, GAMBIA, IRELAND, JAMAICA, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, NIGERIA, NORWAY, POLAND, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZAMBIA.

The Council also elected EGYPT to fill a postponed vacancy for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of three members from Asian States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2002 and further postponed to a future session the election of two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Council elected the following fourteen Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002: ARMENIA, AUSTRIA, BAHRAIN, CHILE, CROATIA, FRANCE, MEXICO, PAKISTAN, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SIERRA LEONE, SUDAN, SWEDEN, TOGO and UGANDA.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Council elected the following thirteen Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2002: BOTSWANA, BURKINA FASO, CUBA, GABON, GUATEMALA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MALAYSIA, NICARAGUA, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SOUTH AFRICA, SUDAN and UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Council elected the following nineteen Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2002: AUSTRALIA, BELARUS, BURKINA FASO, CHINA, COLOMBIA, GAMBIA, INDONESIA, JAMAICA, JAPAN, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NICARAGUA, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, TURKEY, UKRAINE and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2002.

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Council elected CHAD and ZIMBABWE to fill postponed vacancies for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2003.

COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following eighteen Member States for a three-year term beginning at the organizational meeting of the Commission's eleventh session in 2002 and expiring at the close of the Commission's thirteenth session in 2005: ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, ARGENTINA, AZERBAIJAN, BELGIUM, CANADA, CHINA, COSTA RICA, CROATIA, EGYPT, GERMANY, LESOTHO, NEPAL, NORWAY, PERU, SAUDI ARABIA, SOUTH AFRICA, TURKEY and UZBEKISTAN.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from African States for a three-year term beginning at the organizational meeting of the Commission's eleventh session in 2002 and expiring at the close of the Commission's thirteenth session in 2005.

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected SRI LANKA to fill a postponed vacancy for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004.

The Council further postponed to a future session the election of two members from Asian States and two members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Council elected BELGIUM to fill a postponed vacancy for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected COSTA RICA to a fill a postponed vacancy for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2003.

The Council further postponed to a future session the election of one member from Eastern European States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2003.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The Council elected the following eleven States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002: CHINA, ECUADOR, FRANCE, IRELAND, JAMAICA, LESOTHO, NEPAL, NETHERLANDS, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA and SWITZERLAND.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The Council elected MEXICO in accordance with General Assembly resolution 55/72 of 4 December 2000.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

The Council elected the following eleven States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002: ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, CANADA, COMOROS, CZECH REPUBLIC, PAKISTAN, PERU, ROMANIA, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and YEMEN.

The Council decided that FRANCE, GERMANY and NORWAY, which were to withdraw from the Board effective 1 January 2002, would be replaced, respectively, by SPAIN, TURKEY and LUXEMBOURG for a term beginning on 1 January 2002 and expiring on 31 December 2003.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The Council elected the following four Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002: ALGERIA, CAMEROON, CUBA and IRAQ.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from list D, as set out in the basic texts of the World Food Programme, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

The Council elected the following seven members for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 2002: Madan Mohan Bhatnagar (India), Elisaldo Carlini (Brazil), Rosa María del Castillo (Peru), Jacques Franquet (France), Hamid A. Ghodse (Islamic Republic of Iran), Robert Lousberg (Netherlands) and Rainer Wolfgang Schmid (Austria).

COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

The Council elected HAITI to fill a postponed vacancy for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2003.

The Council further postponed to a future session the election of two members from Asian States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2003.

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

The Council elected the following eight Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002: BRAZIL, BURUNDI, GERMANY, KENYA, INDIA, PHILIPPINES, RUSSIAN FEDERATION and SPAIN.

The Council decided that FINLAND, which was to withdraw from the Board effective immediately, would be replaced by NORWAY for a term beginning on 3 May 2001 and expiring on 31 December 2002.

Nominations

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council nominated the following seven Member States for election by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002: CHINA, ETHIOPIA, JAPAN, NIGERIA, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, TUNISIA and URUGUAY.

Appointments

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS AND ON THE GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS

The Council, in accordance with its resolution 1999/65 of 26 October 1999, endorsed the decision of the Secretary-General to approve the applications for membership in the reconfigured Committee as follows:

Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CANADA, CZECH REPUBLIC, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, POLAND, QATAR, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CANADA, CHINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ITALY, JAPAN, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The Council appointed the following three members to the Board for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 2001: Juka Fatou Jabang (Gambia), Cecilia Valcárcel Alcázar (Spain) and Gloria Valerín (Costa Rica).

2001/210. Establishment of the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 13 March 2001, the Economic and Social Council, recalling the Ministerial Declaration[7] entitled "Development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy", adopted by the Council at its substantive session of 2000, and Council resolution 2000/29 of 28 July 2000:

(*a*) Took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General;[8]

(*b*) Requested the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary steps to establish the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force, in consultation with the regional groups, as recommended in the above-mentioned report and taking into account the views expressed by Member States;

(*c*) Also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present decision to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2001.

2001/211. Theme for the agenda item on regional cooperation of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided that the theme for the agenda item on regional cooperation should be "Regional perspective on globalization: an opportunity for catching-up or a risk of falling behind in the development process".

2001/212. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2001, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolutions 1996/43 of 26 July 1996, 1998/46 and 1998/47 of 31 July 1998, 1998/49 of 16 December 1998, 1999/1 of 2 February 1999 and 1999/51 of 29 July 1999 and General Assembly resolutions 50/227 of 24 May 1996 and 52/12 B of 19 December 1997, and having considered the report of the Secretary-General on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields and cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions[9] and the consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the work of the functional commissions of the Council:[10]

(*a*) Decided to examine the issue in a substantive manner at the substantive session of 2001, taking into account the progress made thus far in the implementation of the various provisions of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B;

(*b*) Requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2001 a report on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B and Council resolutions 1998/46 and 1999/51, as well as a consolidated report on the work of the functional commissions.

2001/213. Inclusion of a supplementary sub-item under agenda item 14, Social and human rights questions, of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council, entitled "Discrimination and genetic privacy"

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided to include in the provisional agenda for the substantive session of 2001 of the Council, a supplementary sub-item under item 14, Social and human rights questions, entitled "Discrimination and genetic privacy".[11]

2001/214. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) To grant the following non-governmental organizations consultative status:

Special consultative status

Association jeunesse culture loisirs technique
Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation

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[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/55/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 17.

[8] E/2001/7.

[9] E/2000/67 and Corr. 1.

[10] E/2000/85.

[11] See E/2001/43.

Association santé et environnement
Association tunisienne du planning familial
Center for Migration Studies of New York
Center for Studies on Turkey
Centre for Adivasee Studies and Peace
Centre for Development Studies and Action
Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries
Comité algérien des droits de l'homme et des peuples
Côte d'Ivoire Ecologie
DIYA
Empowering Widows in Development
Fédération européenne d'associations nationales travaillant avec les sans-abri
Foundation for the Social Promotion of Culture
Girls Incorporated
Grameena Vikas Samithi
Greek Council for Refugees
Hadassah
Indian Council for Child Welfare
Institute for Security Studies
International Family Health
International Telecommunication Academy
International Women's Rights Action Watch
Kethea
Korea Women's Associations United
League of Kenya Women Voters
Lebanese Association for Popular Action
Marie Stopes International
Mediterranean Council for Burns and Fire Disasters
Mediterranean Women's Forum
Mexican Foundation for Family Planning
MINBYUN
Mira Resource Center for Black, Immigrant and Refugee Women
Monitor International
National Association of Women Organisations in Uganda
National Board of Catholic Women of England and Wales
National Fishworkers' Forum
Netherlands Association of Women's Interests, Women's Work and Equal Citizenship
Society to Support Children Suffering from Cancer
Triglav Circle
United Nations Association of Mauritius
Women's Health in Women's Hands
Zhinocha Hromada

Roster

Centro de Derechos Humanos Miguel Augustin Pro Juarez
European Fertilizer Manufacturers Association
Fayette Companies
Global Crop Protection Federation
SOS Women
Support Coalition International
Yachay Wasi
YMCA of/du Canada

(*b*) To reclassify two organizations from special to general consultative status as follows:

General consultative status

Agence internationale pour le développement
Association tunisienne des mères

(*c*) Not to grant consultative status to the following six non-governmental organizations:

Christian Solidarity Worldwide
International Group of P&I Clubs
Management Science for Health
Mandat international
National Opinion Research Center
Olabisi Olaleye Foundation

(*d*) To note that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had decided to close consideration of the applications of the following non-governmental organizations:

Hague Appeal for Peace
Youth Federation for World Peace

(*e*) To note that three cases of complaints submitted by States have been closed.

2001/215. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 2000 session

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2001, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 2000 session.[12]

2001/216. Measures to be taken for the implementation by Myanmar of the recommendations of the International Labour Organization Commission of Inquiry on forced labour

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer consideration until its substantive session of 2001, in July 2001, of the request of the International Labour Organization for inclusion of an additional agenda item entitled "Measures to be taken for the implementation by Myanmar of the recommendations of the International Labour Organization Commission of Inquiry on forced labour".[13]

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[12] E/2001/8.

[13] See E/2001/48, annex.

2001/217. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2001, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly had requested the establishment of an Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as Assembly resolutions 1958 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963, 2294 (XXII) of 11 December 1967, 36/121 D of 10 December 1981, 42/130 of 7 December 1987, 45/138 of 14 December 1990, 48/115 of 20 December 1993, 49/171 of 23 December 1994, 50/228 of 7 June 1996, 51/72 of 12 December 1996, 54/143 of 17 December 1999 and 55/72 of 4 December 2000, in which the Assembly had decided to enlarge the Executive Committee, took note of the request for the enlargement of the Executive Committee contained in the annex to the note verbale dated 21 January 1999 from the Permanent Mission of Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[14] and recommended that, at its fifty-sixth session, the Assembly decide on the issue of the enlargement of the Executive Committee from fifty-seven to fifty-eight States.

2001/218. Venue of the sessions of the United Nations Forum on Forests

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2001, the Economic and Social Council, bearing in mind paragraph 4 (i) of its resolution 2000/35 of 18 October 2000, decided that the first and fifth substantive sessions of the United Nations Forum on Forests would be held in New York, that two of the three intervening sessions would be held in Geneva and one in San José, Costa Rica, and that any ministerial segment to be convened during the intervening period would be convened during the session held in San José.

2001/219. The situation of human rights in parts of South-Eastern Europe

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 4 June 2001, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/12 of 18 April 2001,[15] approved the decision of the Commission:

(*a*) To request the Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint for one year a special representative of the Commission with a mandate to examine the situation of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; in reporting on the human rights situation in Kosovo, the Special Representative should:

(i) Consult closely with the international civilian presence, particularly representatives of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

(ii) Closely monitor the situation, paying particular attention to those areas that remain a source of concern, including cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, the release of unjustly detained prisoners, including Kosovar Albanians, the identification of persons missing as a result of conflict, the protection of minorities, trafficking in persons and the right of return of refugees and internally displaced persons;

(iii) Cooperate closely with the offices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Belgrade and Sarajevo and with her Special Envoy on persons deprived of liberty in connection with the Kosovo crisis in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia so as to avoid duplication of effort;

(*b*) To request the Special Representative to submit an interim report on her/his findings to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and a report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-eighth session.

2001/220. Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems that the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 4 June 2001, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/30 of 20 April 2001,[15] endorsed the Commission's decision to appoint an independent expert to examine the question of a draft optional protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[16] in the light, inter alia, of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to the Commission on a draft optional protocol for the consideration of communications in relation to the Covenant[17] and the comments made in that regard by States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as the report of the workshop on the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights, with particular reference to the draft optional protocol to the Covenant, and to submit a report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session with a view to its consideration of possible follow-up and future actions, including the establishment of an open-ended working group of the Commission to examine the question of a draft optional protocol to the Covenant.

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[14] E/1999/13.

[15] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 3* (E/2001/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[16] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[17] E/CN.4/1997/105, annex.

2001/221. Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 4 June 2001, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/46 of 23 April 2001,[15] endorsed the decision of the Commission:

(*a*) To renew, for a three-year period, the mandate of the Working Group of five independent experts entrusted with the task of investigating enforced or involuntary disappearances;

(*b*) To request the Chairperson of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights, after consultations with the Bureau and the regional groups, to appoint an independent expert to examine the existing international criminal and human rights framework for the protection of persons from enforced or involuntary disappearance, taking into account relevant legal instruments at the international and regional levels, intergovernmental arrangements on judicial cooperation, the draft international convention on the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance[18] transmitted by the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in its resolution 1998/25 of 26 August 1998,[19] and also comments of States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, with a view to identifying any gaps in order to ensure full protection from enforced or involuntary disappearance and to report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session and to the working group established under paragraph 12 of Commission resolution 2001/46, at its first session;

(*c*) To establish, at its fifty-eighth session, an intersessional open-ended working group of the Commission, with the mandate to elaborate, in the light of the findings of the independent expert, a draft legally binding normative instrument for the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance, taking into account, inter alia, the draft international convention on the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance, transmitted by the Subcommission in its resolution 1998/25, for consideration and adoption by the General Assembly.

2001/222. Human rights and indigenous issues

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 4 June 2001, the Economic and Social Council, having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/57 of 24 April 2001,[15] endorsed the decision of the Commission:

(*a*) To appoint, for a three-year period, a special rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, with the following functions:

(i) To gather, request, receive and exchange information and communications from all relevant sources, including Governments, indigenous people themselves and their communities and organizations, on violations of their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(ii) To formulate recommendations and proposals on appropriate measures and activities to prevent and remedy violations of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people;

(iii) To work in close relation with other special rapporteurs, special representatives, working groups and independent experts of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, taking into account the request of the Commission contained in its resolution 1993/30 of 5 March 1993;[20]

(*b*) To invite the Special Rapporteur:

(i) To take into account a gender perspective while carrying out her/his mandate, paying special attention to discrimination against indigenous women;

(ii) To pay special attention to violations of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous children;

(iii) To take into account, in carrying out his/her task, all the recommendations of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues relevant to his/her mandate;

(iv) To consider, in performing her/his work, the recommendations of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance on matters concerning his/her mandate;

(*c*) To request the Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights, following formal consultations with the Bureau and the regional groups through the regional coordinators, to appoint as Special Rapporteur an individual of recognized international standing and experience;

(*d*) To request the Special Rapporteur to submit annual reports on her/his activities to the Commission on Human Rights, starting at its fifty-eighth session;

(*e*) To request the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide all the necessary human, technical and financial assistance to the Special Rapporteur for the fulfilment of her/his mandate.

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[18] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/19, annex.

[19] See E/CN.4/1999/4-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/45, chap. II, sect. A.

[20] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 3* (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. A.

Substantive session of 2001

2001/223. Adoption of the agenda of the substantive session of 2001 and other organizational matters

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 2 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Adopted the agenda of its substantive session of 2001[21] and approved the organization of work of the session;[22]

(*b*) On the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations,[23] approved the requests made by non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Council at its substantive session of 2001.

2001/224. Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 2 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided to include in the provisional agenda of its substantive session of the Council a supplementary sub-item under item 14, "Social and human rights questions", entitled "Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues".

2001/225. Working arrangements for the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 2 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided to adopt the working arrangements for the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2001 set out below.

I. Topics for the panel discussions

The Council decides that the topics for the panel discussions for the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2001 will be as described below.

Natural disaster preparedness and response measures

With the aid of specific case studies, the participants in this panel can help draw lessons from recent natural disaster experiences such as droughts, earthquakes and floods. The main objective would be to ascertain the adequacy, effectiveness and impact of the humanitarian assistance provided to affected communities in order to support the future preparedness and response measures of national authorities, local communities and the international community, and to examine the means to improve coordination of the assistance provided by the United Nations system.

The panellists to be invited should include those experts from the field who have been involved in the preparedness and response efforts of the case studies presented. These may include selected agency representatives as well as national experts.

Emergency humanitarian assistance for groups with special needs

This panel will focus on humanitarian assistance, in particular to women and other groups with special needs in emergency humanitarian situations resulting from conflict situations and natural disasters, with particular emphasis on (*a*) the efforts of the United Nations system and its partners to address the specific needs of women, children, the elderly and the disabled; and (*b*) the contribution of women to the relief and subsequent rehabilitation efforts in their communities.

The panellists to be invited should include those experts from United Nations agencies, national experts and experts from the field involved in humanitarian assistance to women and groups with special needs. Individual case studies will be considered.

II. Programme of work

The Council also decides that the programme of work of the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2001 should be as follows:

Wednesday, 11 July

Morning session

General discussion on the report of the Secretary-General on the further progress in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations and on the theme of the segment

Afternoon session

Continuation of the general discussion

Thursday, 12 July

Morning session

Panel discussion on natural disaster preparedness and response measures

Afternoon session

Panel discussion on emergency humanitarian assistance for groups with special needs

Friday, 13 July

Morning session

Continuation and conclusion of the general discussion

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[21] E/2001/100 and E/2001/51 and Add.1.

[22] E/2001/L.10 and Corr.1.

[23] See E/2001/81.

Afternoon session

Presentation of the Vice-President's summary and conclusion of the segment

III. Outcome

The Council decides that the outcome of the humanitarian affairs segment will be in the form of a Vice-President's summary.

IV. Informal briefings

The Council also decides that, with the aim of acquainting delegations of the topics under discussion, two informal briefings will be organized prior to the holding of the humanitarian affairs segment on the topics of the panel discussions, namely natural disaster preparedness and response measures and emergency humanitarian assistance for groups with special needs.

2001/226. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme

At its 21st plenary meeting, on 10 July 2001, on the proposal of the President, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its first regular session;[24]

(*b*) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its annual session;[25]

(*c*) Annual reports of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund to the Economic and Social Council;[26]

(*d*) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session of 2001;[27]

(*e*) Extract from the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its annual session;[28]

(*f*) Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund to the Economic and Social Council;[29]

(*g*) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its 2001 sessions;[30]

(*h*) Annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, 2000.[31]

2001/227. Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

At its 21st plenary meeting, on 10 July 2001, on the proposal of the President, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries on its twelfth session.[32]

2001/228. Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the humanitarian affairs segment

At its 26th plenary meeting, on 13 July 2001, on the proposal of the President, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on further progress in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations.[33]

2001/229. Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its ninth session

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its ninth session.[34]

2001/230. Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-third session of the Commission

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-second session;[35]

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[24] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 15* (E/2001/35), part one.

[25] Ibid., part two.

[26] E/2001/10.

[27] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 14* (E/2001/34/Rev.1), part one.

[28] E/2001/L.12.

[29] E/2001/20.

[30] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 16* (E/2001/36).

[31] E/2001/47.

[32] TCDC/12/5.

[33] E/2001/85.

[34] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 9* (E/2001/29).

[35] Ibid., *Supplement No. 4* (E/2001/24).

(*b*) Decided that the thirty-third session of the Commission should be held in New York from 5 to 8 March 2002;

(*c*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-third session of the Commission as set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Provisional agenda and annotations

Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

Note by the Secretariat on the state of preparation of documentation for the session

3. Demographic and social statistics:

(*a*) Population and housing censuses;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*b*) Paris Group on Labour and Compensation (city group);

Documentation

Report of the Paris Group

(*c*) Rio Group on Poverty Statistics (city group);

Documentation

Report of the Rio Group

(*d*) Siena Group for Social Statistics (city group);

Documentation

Report of the Siena Group

(*e*) Health statistics.

4. Economic statistics:

(*a*) National accounts;

Documentation

Report of the Task Force on National Accounts

(*b*) Round Table on Business Survey Frames (city group);

Documentation

Report of the Round Table

(*c*) Public finance accounting;

(*d*) International Comparison Programme;

Documentation

Report of the World Bank on plans for the global International Comparison Programme

(*e*) Ottawa Group on Price Statistics (city group);

Documentation

Report of the Ottawa Group

(*f*) Intersecretariat Group on Price Statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Intersecretariat Group

(*g*) Delhi Group on Informal Sector Statistics (city group);

Documentation

Report of the Delhi Group

(*h*) Voorburg Group on Service Statistics (city group).

Documentation

Report of the Voorburg Group

5. Natural resources and environment statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

Report of the London Group on Environmental Accounting

Draft revised System of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting

6. Statistical capacity-building.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

7. Activities not classified by field:

(*a*) International economic and social classifications;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

Report of Canada, the Statistical Office of the European Communities and the United States of America on greater convergence between the North American Industry Classification System and the Nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté européenne

Draft update of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision

Draft update of the Central Product Classification, Version 1 (*b*) The Special Data Dissemination Standard and the General Data Dissemination System;

Documentation

Report of the International Monetary Fund

(*c*) Use of extensible mark-up language for transmitting statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Statistical Office of the European Communities, the International Monetary Fund and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

(*d*) Information technology (E-commerce) and statistics;

(*e*) Dissemination of statistics by the United Nations Statistics Division;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*f*) Coordination of development indicators;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*g*) Meeting the needs for statistics of human development;

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Development Programme

(*h*) Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions;

(*i*) Coordination and integration of statistical programmes;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the coordination of statistical data collection from countries

Report of the ACC Subcommittee on Statistical Activities on its thirty-fifth (2001) session

(*j*) Programme questions (United Nations Statistics Division).

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the work programme and medium-term plan of the Division

8. Provisional agenda and dates for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the provisional agenda and dates for the thirty-fourth session of the Statistical Commission

Note by the Secretary-General containing the draft multi-year programme of work for the Statistical Commission, 2002–2005

Note by the Secretary-General on activities of the functional commissions that are relevant to the work of the Statistical Commission

9. Report of the Commission on its thirty-third session.

2001/231. Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-fourth session and provisional agenda for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on the thirty-fourth session;[36]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters:

(*a*) Report of the intersessional meeting of the Bureau;

(*b*) Agenda and organization of work.

Documentation

Provisional agenda for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the organization of work of the session

Report of the Bureau of the Commission on Population and Development on its intersessional meeting

3. Follow-up actions to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring, focusing on reproductive rights and reproductive health, with special reference to human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), as contained in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes focusing on reproductive rights and reproductive health, with special reference to human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), as contained in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

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[36] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5* (E/2001/25).

Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

4. General debate on national experience in population matters: reproductive rights and reproductive health, with special reference to human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), as contained in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.

5. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population, 2001

6. Provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session of the Commission

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-fifth session.

2001/232. Recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the Seventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the Seventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas.[37]

2001/233. Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of cartography

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Seventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas.[37]

2001/234. Calendar of conferences and meetings for 2002 and 2003 in the economic, social and related fields

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council approved the calendar of conferences and meetings for 2002 and 2003 in the economic, social and related fields.[38]

2001/235. Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fortieth session of the Commission

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-ninth session[39] and endorsed the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission;

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fortieth session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTIETH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly:

(*a*) Priority theme: integration of social and economic policy:

  (i) Social aspects of macroeconomic policies;

  (ii) Social assessment as a policy tool;

  (iii) Expenditures in the social sector as a productive factor;

(*b*) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups:

  (i) Preparatory Committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing;

  (ii) Report of the Third Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Ageing;

  (iii) Preparation for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family.

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[37] E/2001/11.

[38] E/2001/L.9 and Add.1.

[39] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 6* and corrigendum (E/2001/26 and Corr.1).

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the integration of social and economic policy

Report of the Third Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Disability

Report of the Secretary-General on the preparation for an observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

4. Provisional agenda for the forty-first session of the Commission.

5. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fortieth session.

2001/236. Confirmation of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Confirmed the nomination by the Commission for Social Development of the following candidates for membership in the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development for a period of four years, expiring on 30 June 2005:

Sir Tony ATKINSON (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

Jean-Paul FITOUSSI (France);

Anna HEDBORG (Sweden);

Amina MAMA (Nigeria);

Adele Smith SIMMONS (United States of America);

Jomo Kwame SUNDARAM (Malaysia);

(*b*) Confirmed the renomination by the Commission of the following candidates for membership in the Board for a further term of two years, expiring on 30 June 2003:

Heba HANDOUSSA (Egypt);

Marcia RIVERA (United States of America);

Gita SEN (India).

2001/237. Arrangements regarding participation of non-governmental organizations in the Second World Assembly on Ageing

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

"The General Assembly decides that:

"(*a*) Representatives from non-governmental organizations accredited to the Second World Assembly on Ageing can make statements in the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole;

"(*b*) Given the available time, a limited number of accredited non-governmental organizations may also make statements in the plenary of the Second World Assembly, and that non-governmental organizations should be requested to (i) select their spokespersons among themselves and provide the list thereof to the President of the Second World Assembly, who will present the list of selected non-governmental organizations to Member States in a timely manner for approval; and (ii) to ensure that such selection is made on an equal and transparent basis, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical representation and diversity of non-governmental organizations;

"(*c*) Side events of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, such as panels and round table meetings, will be held in order to allow Member States, observers, accredited non-governmental organizations and representatives of research institutions and the private sector to engage in an interactive dialogue; and that the Chairperson of the side events may make a statement in the plenary, and may submit a summary of the discussions to the President of the Second World Assembly for the widest possible dissemination;

"(*d*) The arrangements set out above will in no way create a precedent for any future World Assembly on Ageing."

2001/238. Provisional rules of procedure for the Second World Assembly on Ageing

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

"The General Assembly recommends for adoption by the Second World Assembly on Ageing the provisional rules of procedure contained in the annex to the present decision.

"Annex

"Provisional rules of procedure for the Second World Assembly on Ageing

"I. REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

"Composition of delegations
"Rule 1

"The delegation of each State participating in the Assembly shall consist of a head of delegation and such other representatives, alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

"Alternates and advisers
"Rule 2

"The head of delegation may designate an alternate representative or an adviser to act as a representative.

"Submission of credentials
"Rule 3

"The credentials of representatives and the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the secretariat of the Assembly, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the Assembly. The credentials shall be issued either by the head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"Credentials Committee
"Rule 4

"A Credentials Committee of nine members shall be appointed at the beginning of the Assembly. Its composition shall be based on that of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations at its fifty-sixth session. It shall examine the credentials of representatives and report to the Assembly without delay.

"Provisional participation
"Rule 5

"Pending a decision of the Assembly on their credentials, representatives shall be entitled to participate provisionally in the Assembly.

"II. OFFICERS

"Elections
"Rule 6

"The Assembly shall elect from among the representatives of participating States the following officers: a President, 27 Vice-Presidents and an ex officio Vice-President from the host country, a Rapporteur-General, as well as a Chairman for the Main Committee established in accordance with rule 46. These officials shall be elected on the basis of ensuring the representative character of the Bureau composed in accordance with rule 11. The Assembly may also elect such other officers as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

"General powers of the President
"Rule 7

"1. In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him/her elsewhere by these rules, the President shall preside at the plenary meetings of the Assembly, declare the opening and closing of each meeting, direct the discussions, ensure the observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to a vote and announce decisions. The President shall rule on points of order and, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings and over the maintenance of order thereat. The President may propose to the Assembly the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times the representative of each participant in the Assembly may speak on a question, the adjournment or the closure of the debate and the suspension or the adjournment of a meeting.

"2. The President, in the exercise of his/her functions, remains under the authority of the Assembly.

"Acting President
"Rule 8

"1. If the President is absent from a meeting or any part thereof, he/she shall designate one of the Vice-Presidents to take his/her place.

"2. A Vice-President acting as President shall have the same powers and duties as the President.

"Replacement of the President
"Rule 9

"If the President is unable to perform his/her functions, a new President shall be elected.

"Voting rights of the President
"Rule 10

"The President, or a Vice-President acting as President, shall not vote, but shall appoint another member of his/her delegation to vote in his/her place.

"III. BUREAU

"Composition
"Rule 11

"The President, the Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur-General and the Chairman of the Main Committee, shall constitute the Bureau. The President, or in his/her absence, one of the Vice-Presidents designated by him/her, shall serve as Chairman of the Bureau. The Chairman of the Credentials Committee may participate, without the right to vote, in the Bureau.

"Substitute members
"Rule 12

"If the President or a Vice-President is to be absent during a meeting of the Bureau, he/she may designate a member of his/her delegation to sit and vote in the Bureau. In case of absence, the Chairman of the Main Committee shall designate a Vice-Chairman of the Committee as his/her substitute. When serving on the

Bureau, Vice-Chairmen of the Main Committee shall not have the right to vote if they are of the same delegation as another member of the Bureau.

"Functions
"Rule 13

"The Bureau shall assist the President in the general conduct of the business of the Assembly and shall ensure the coordination of its work.

"IV. SECRETARIAT OF THE ASSEMBLY

"Duties of the Secretary-General
"Rule 14

"The Secretary-General, or a member of the secretariat designated by him, shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies.

"Duties of the secretariat
"Rule 15

"The secretariat of the Assembly shall, in accordance with these rules:

"(*a*) Interpret speeches made at meetings;

"(*b*) Receive, translate, reproduce and circulate the documents of the Assembly;

"(*c*) Make and arrange for the keeping of sound recordings of meetings;

"(*d*) Publish and circulate the report and official records of the Assembly;

"(*e*) Arrange for the custody of the documents and records of the Assembly in the archives of the United Nations;

"(*f*) Generally perform all other work that the Assembly may require in connection with its proceedings.

"Statements by the secretariat
"Rule 16

"The Secretary-General, or any member of the secretariat designated for that purpose, may at any time make either oral or written statements concerning any question under consideration.

"V. OPENING OF THE ASSEMBLY

"Temporary President
"Rule 17

"At the opening of the first meeting of the Assembly, the Secretary-General or, in his absence, his representative, shall preside until the Assembly has elected its President.

"Decisions concerning organization
"Rule 18

"The Assembly shall, at its first meeting:

"(*a*) Adopt its rules of procedure;

"(*b*) Elect its officers and constitute its subsidiary bodies;

"(*c*) Adopt its agenda, the draft of which shall, until such adoption, be the provisional agenda of the Assembly;

"(*d*) Decide on the organization of its work.

"VI. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

"Quorum Rule
"Rule 19

"The President may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when representatives of at least one third of the States participating in the Assembly are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of such States so participating shall be required for any decision to be taken.

"Speeches Rule
"Rule 20

"1. No one may address the Assembly without having previously obtained the permission of the President. Subject to rules 21 and 22 and 24 to 28, the President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they draw lots.

"2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Assembly and the President may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

"3. The time allowed for speakers will be seven minutes. The Assembly may limit the number of times each participant may speak on any question. Permission to speak on a motion to set such limits shall be accorded to only two representatives in favour of and two opposing such limits, after which the motion shall be immediately put to a vote. In any event, with the consent of the Assembly, the President shall limit each intervention on procedural matters to five minutes. When the debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call him/her to order without delay.

"Points of order
"Rule 21

"During the discussion of any matter, a representative may at any time raise a point of order, which shall be immediately decided by the President in accordance with these rules. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the President. The appeal shall be immediately put to a vote, and the President's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the representatives present and voting. A representative may not, in raising a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

"Precedence
"Rule 22

"The Chairman or Rapporteur of the Main Committee or a representative designated by any other subsidiary body, may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusions arrived at by the body.

"Closing of the list of speakers
"Rule 23

"During the course of a debate, the President may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Assembly, declare the list closed.

"Right of reply
"Rule 24

"1. Notwithstanding rule 23, the President shall accord the right of reply to a representative of any State participating in the Assembly who requests it. Any other representative may be granted the opportunity to make a reply.

"2. The statements made under this rule shall normally be made at the end of the last meeting of the day, or at the conclusion of the consideration of the relevant item if that is sooner.

"3. The representatives of a State may make no more than two statements under this rule at a given meeting on any item. The first shall be limited to five minutes and the second to three minutes; representatives shall in any event attempt to be as brief as possible.

"Adjournment of debate
"Rule 25

"A representative of any State participating in the Assembly may at any time move the adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to only two representatives in favour and two opposing the adjournment, after which the motion shall, subject to rule 28, be immediately put to a vote.

"Closure of debate
"Rule 26

"A representative of any State participating in the Assembly may at any time move the closure of the debate on the question under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his/her wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to only two representatives opposing the closure, after which the motion shall, subject to rule 28, be immediately put to a vote.

"Suspension or adjournment of the meeting
"Rule 27

"Subject to rule 38, a representative of any State participating in the Assembly may at any time move the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. No discussion on such motions shall be permitted and they shall, subject to rule 28, be immediately put to a vote.

"Order of motions
"Rule 28

"The motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all proposals or other motions before the meeting:

"(*a*) To suspend the meeting;

"(*b*) To adjourn the meeting;

"(*c*) To adjourn the debate on the question under discussion;

"(*d*) To close the debate on the question under discussion.

"Submission of proposals and substantive amendments
"Rule 29

"Proposals and substantive amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the secretariat of the Assembly, which shall circulate copies to all delegations. Unless the Assembly decides otherwise, substantive proposals shall be discussed or put to a decision no earlier than twenty-four hours after copies have been circulated in all languages of the Assembly to all delegations. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments, even though these amendments have not been circulated or have only been circulated the same day.

"Withdrawal of proposals and motions
"Rule 30

"A proposal or a motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before a decision on it has been taken, provided that it has not been amended. A proposal or a motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

"Decisions on competence
"Rule 31

"Subject to rule 28, any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the Assembly to adopt a proposal submitted to it shall be put to a vote before a vote is taken on the proposal in question.

"Reconsideration of proposals
"Rule 32

"When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered unless the Assembly, by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded to only two speakers opposing reconsideration, after which the motion shall be immediately put to a vote.

"VII. DECISION-MAKING

"General agreement
"Rule 33

"The Assembly shall make its best endeavours to ensure that its work is accomplished by general agreement.

"Voting rights
"Rule 34

"Each State participating in the Assembly shall have one vote.

"Majority required
"Rule 35

"1. Subject to rule 33, decisions of the Assembly on all matters of substance shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting.

"2. Except as otherwise provided in these rules, decisions of the Assembly on all matters of procedure shall be taken by a majority of the representatives present and voting.

"3. If the question arises as to whether a matter is one of procedure or of substance, the President of the Assembly shall rule on the question. An appeal against this ruling shall be put to a vote immediately, and the President's ruling shall stand unless it is overruled by a majority of the representatives present and voting.

"4. If a vote is equally divided, the proposal or motion shall be regarded as rejected.

"Meaning of the phrase 'representatives present and voting'
"Rule 36

"For the purpose of these rules, the phrase 'representatives present and voting' means representatives casting an affirmative or negative vote. Representatives who abstain from voting shall be regarded as not voting.

"Method of voting
"Rule 37

"1. Except as provided in rule 44, the Assembly shall normally vote by show of hands, except that a representative may request a roll-call, which shall then be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the States participating in the Assembly, beginning with the delegation whose name is drawn by lot by the President. The name of each State shall be called in all roll-calls and its representative shall reply 'yes', 'no' or 'abstention'.

"2. When the Assembly votes by mechanical means, a non-recorded vote shall replace a vote by show of hands and a recorded vote shall replace a roll-call. A representative may request a recorded vote, which shall, unless a representative requests otherwise, be taken without calling out the names of the States participating in the Assembly.

"3. The vote of each State participating in a roll-call or a recorded vote shall be inserted in any record of or report on the Assembly.

"Conduct during voting
"Rule 38

"After the President has announced the commencement of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the process of voting.

"Explanation of vote
"Rule 39

"Representatives may make brief statements, consisting solely of explanations of vote, before the voting has commenced or after the voting has been completed. The President may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations. The representative of a State sponsoring a proposal or motion shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon, except if it has been amended.

"Division of proposals
"Rule 40

"A representative may move that parts of a proposal be voted on separately. If a representative objects, the motion for division shall be voted upon. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to only two representatives in favour of and two opposing the division. If the motion is carried, those parts of the proposal that are subsequently approved shall be put to the Assembly for decision as a whole. If all operative parts of the proposal have been rejected, the proposal shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

"Amendments
"Rule 41

"A proposal is considered an amendment to another proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal. Unless specified otherwise, the word "proposal" in these rules shall be considered as including amendments.

"Order of voting on amendments
"Rule 42

"When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Assembly shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom and so on until all the amendments have been put to a vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter shall not be put to a vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon.

"Order of voting on proposals
"Rule 43

"1. If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the Assembly decides otherwise, be voted on in the order in which they were submitted. The Assembly may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

"2. Revised proposals shall be voted on in the order in which the original proposals were submitted, unless the revision substantially departs from the original proposal. In that case, the original proposal shall be considered as withdrawn and the revised proposal shall be treated as a new proposal.

"3. A motion requiring that no decision be taken on a proposal shall be put to a vote before a decision is taken on the proposal in question.

"Elections

"Rule 44

"All elections shall be held by secret ballot unless, in the absence of any objection, the Assembly decides to proceed without taking a ballot when there is an agreed candidate or slate.

"Rule 45

"1. When one or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates, in a number not exceeding the number of such places, obtaining in the first ballot a majority of the votes cast and the largest number of votes, shall be elected.

"2. If the number of candidates obtaining such a majority is less than the number of places to be filled, additional ballots shall be held to fill the remaining places, the voting being restricted to the candidates obtaining the largest number of votes in the previous ballot, in a number not exceeding twice the number of places remaining to be filled.

"VIII. SUBSIDIARY BODIES

"Main Committee
"Rule 46

"The Assembly may establish a Main Committee and other working groups, as needed, which may be set up in accordance with the practice of other United Nations conferences.

"Representation on the Main Committee
"Rule 47

"Each State participating in the Assembly may be represented by one representative on the Main Committee. Each State may assign to the Committee such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

"Other subsidiary bodies
"Rule 48

"The Assembly and the Main Committee may establish such working groups as they deem necessary for the performance of their functions.

"Officers
"Rule 49

"Except as provided in rule 6 or otherwise decided, each subsidiary body shall elect its own officers.

"Procedures of subsidiary bodies
"Rule 50

"Unless otherwise decided by the Assembly, these rules apply, mutatis mutandis, to the subsidiary bodies, except that:

"(*a*) A majority of the representatives on the Credentials Committee shall constitute a quorum;

"(*b*) The Chairmen of the Main Committee or a working group may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when representatives of at least one quarter of the States participating in the Assembly are present;

"(*c*) The Chairmen of the Bureau, Credentials Committee and working groups may exercise the right to vote in those bodies;

"(*d*) Decisions of committees and working groups shall be taken by a majority of the representatives present and voting, except that the reconsideration of a proposal shall require the majority established by rule 32.

"IX. LANGUAGES AND RECORDS

"Languages of the Assembly
"Rule 51

"Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the languages of the Assembly.

"Interpretation
"Rule 52

"1. Speeches made in a language of the Assembly shall be interpreted into other such languages.

"2. A representative may speak in a language other than a language of the Assembly if he/she provides for interpretation into one such language.

"Languages of official documents
"Rule 53

"Official documents of the Assembly shall be made available in the languages of the Assembly.

"Sound recordings of meetings
"Rule 54

"Sound recordings of meetings of the Assembly and of the Main Committee shall be made and kept in accordance with the practice of the United Nations. Unless otherwise decided, no such recordings shall be made of the meetings of any working group.

"X. OPEN AND CLOSED MEETINGS

"General principles
"Rule 55

"1. The plenary meetings of the Assembly and the meetings of the Main Committee shall be open unless the body concerned decides otherwise. All decisions taken by the plenary of the Assembly at a closed meeting shall be announced at an early open meeting of the plenary.

"2. As a general rule, meetings of other bodies of the Assembly shall be closed.

"XI. OTHER PARTICIPANTS AND OBSERVERS

"Representatives of intergovernmental organizations and other entities that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly of the United Nations to participate in the capacity of observer in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under its auspices
"Rule 56

"Representatives designated by intergovernmental organizations and other entities that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly of the United Nations to participate in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under its auspices have the right to participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Assembly, the Main Committee and, as appropriate, any working group.

"Associate members of regional commissions
"Rule 57

"Representatives designated by the associate members of regional commissions[40] may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Assembly, the Main Committee, the Hearing Committee and, as appropriate, any other committee or working group.

"Representatives of the specialized agencies[41]
"Rule 58

"Representatives designated by the specialized agencies may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Assembly, the Main Committee and, as appropriate, any working group on questions within the scope of their activities.

"Representatives of other intergovernmental organizations
"Rule 59

"Representatives designated by interested intergovernmental organizations invited to the Assembly may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Assembly, the Main Committee and, as appropriate, any working group on questions within the scope of their activities.

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[40] American Samoa, Anguilla, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Niue, Puerto Rico and United States Virgin Islands.

[41] For the purpose of these rules, the term 'specialized agencies' includes the International Atomic Energy Agency, the World Trade Organization, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

"Representatives of interested United Nations organs
"Rule 60

"Representatives designated by interested organs of the United Nations may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Assembly, the Main Committee and, as appropriate, any working group on questions within the scope of their activities.

"Representatives of non-governmental organizations
"Rule 61

"1. Non-governmental organizations accredited to participate in the Assembly may designate representatives to sit as observers at open meetings of the Assembly and the Main Committee.

"2. Representatives from non-governmental organizations accredited to the Assembly can make statements in the Main Committee.

"3. Given the availability of time, a limited number of accredited non-governmental organizations may also make statements in the plenary of the Assembly. Non-governmental organizations should be requested to select their spokespersons and provide the list thereof to the President of the Assembly who will present the list of selected non-governmental organizations to Member States in a timely manner for approval, and ensure that such selection is made on an equal and transparent basis, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical representation and the diversity of non-governmental organizations.

"Written statements
"Rule 62

"Written statements submitted by the designated representatives referred to in rules 56 to 61 shall be distributed by the secretariat to all delegations in the quantities and in the language in which the statements are made available to it at the site of the Assembly, provided that a statement submitted on behalf of a non-governmental organization is related to the work of the Assembly and is on a subject in which the organization has a special competence. Written statements shall not be issued at United Nations expense and shall not be issued as official documents.

"XII. AMENDMENT AND SUSPENSION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

"Method of amendment
"Rule 63

"These rules of procedure may be amended by a decision of the Assembly taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, after the Bureau has reported on the proposed amendment.

"Method of suspension
"Rule 64

"Any of these rules may be suspended by the Assembly, provided that twenty-four hours' notice of the proposal for the suspension has been given, which may be waived if no representative objects. Any such suspension shall be limited to a specific and stated purpose and to a period required to achieve that purpose."

2001/239. Report of the Commission for Social Development acting as the Preparatory Committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing on its first and resumed first sessions and provisional agenda for the second session of the Commission acting as the Preparatory Committee

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development acting as the Preparatory Committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing on its first and resumed first sessions;[42]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda for the second session of the Commission acting as the Preparatory Committee set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SECOND SESSION
OF THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
ACTING AS THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR
THE SECOND WORLDASSEMBLY ON AGEING

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
2. Status of preparations for the Second World Assembly on Ageing.
3. Consideration of the draft outcome document for the World Assembly.
4. Adoption of the report of the Commission acting as the Preparatory Committee.

2001/240. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its tenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the eleventh session of the Commission

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council:

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[42] E/2001/71.

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its tenth session;[43]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the eleventh session set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1. Election of officers.

   (Legislative authority: rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and decision 1/101 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice)

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

   Documentation

   Annotated provisional agenda

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/1 and decision 1997/232, and rules 5 and 7 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council)

3. Thematic discussion: "Reform of the criminal justice system".

   Sub-themes to be identified by intersessional meetings

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/51)

4. Reform of the criminal justice system: achieving effectiveness and equity.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on juvenile justice reform

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolutions 1997/30 and 1998/28)

   Report of the Secretary-General on penal reform

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolutions 1998/23 and 1999/27)

   Report of the Secretary-General on restorative justice

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/26 and 2000/14)

   Report of the Secretary-General on effective community-based crime prevention

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/11 entitled "Action to promote community-based crime prevention")

5. United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security

   (Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 51/50 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/34)

   Report of the Secretary-General on corruption

   (Legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 51/59 and 51/191, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/21)

6. International cooperation in combating transnational crime.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives by criminals and their use for criminal purposes

   (Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 54/127 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/17)

   Report of the Secretary-General on effective measures to prevent and control computer-related crime

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/23)

   Report of the Secretary-General on the illicit trafficking in species of wild flora and fauna and illicit access to genetic resources (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/12 entitled "Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna")

   Report of the Secretary-General on the pre-ratification activities of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

   (Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/10 entitled "Action against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto")

7. Work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention.

   Documentation

   Report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (containing information on progress made on, inter alia, technical cooperation, global programmes, resource mobilization and cooperation with United Nations entities and other bodies)

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[43] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 10* (E/2001/30/Rev.1).

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 55/64 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22 and 1999/23)

8. Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the theme, format and venue of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/9 entitled "Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders")

9. Strategic management and programme questions.

(Legislative authority: Commission resolution 7/1)

10. Provisional agenda for the twelfth session of the Commission.

(Legislative authority: rule 9 of the rules of procedure for the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and Council decision 1997/232)

11. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its eleventh session.

2001/241. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fourth session;[44]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission set out below, on the understanding that intersessional meetings would be held at Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for the forty-fifth session.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Annotated provisional agenda

3. Thematic debate: follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.

(Sub-themes to be identified during intersessional meetings)

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

A. Substantive items

Ministerial segment

4. Preparations for the ministerial segment to be scheduled at the forty-sixth session of the Commission, including the theme, content and organization of the segment.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

Normative segment

Mandates received from the General Assembly

5. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

Treaty-based and normative functions

6. Drug demand reduction:

(*a*) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

(*b*) World situation with regard to drug abuse.

Documentation

Report by the Secretariat

7. Illicit drug traffic and supply:

(*a*) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and the reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

Documentation

Report by the Secretariat

(*b*) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

(i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);

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[44] Ibid., *Supplement No. 8* (E/2001/28/Rev.1).

(ii) Countering money-laundering;

(iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

8. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

(*a*) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

(*b*) International Narcotics Control Board;

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

(*c*) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

(i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

(*d*) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

Operational segment

9. Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

10. Strengthening the United Nations machinery for drug control.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

11. Administrative and budgetary questions.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

B. Organizational and other matters

12. Provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session of the Commission.

13. Other business.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-fifth session.

15. Opening of the forty-sixth session of the Commission.

2001/242. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000.[45]

2001/243. Functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and duration of its forty-fifth session

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided that:

(*a*) The Commission on Narcotic Drugs should meet for a period not exceeding five working days at its forty-fifth session with a view to reviewing the duration of subsequent sessions;

(*b*) The Commission should establish a Committee of the Whole with membership open to all its States members with a view to providing assistance in dealing with the agenda and facilitating its work;

(*c*) The Committee of the Whole should consider specific items on the agenda, as requested by the Commission, and should submit its comments and recommendations, including draft decisions and draft resolutions, to the Commission for consideration;

(*d*) The Committee of the Whole should meet concurrently with the annual session of the Commission for a period not exceeding four working days;

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[45] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XI.1.

(*e*) The Committee of the Whole should review and, if appropriate, adapt the modalities governing the functioning of the Committee in the light of experience, taking into account the development of the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

(*f*) Simultaneous interpretation in all six official languages of the United Nations should be ensured for both the Commission and the Committee of the Whole.

2001/244. The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/3 of 6 April 2001,[15] endorsed the Commission's decision, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 55/86 of 4 December 2000, to renew for a period of three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination.

2001/245. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/5 of 18 April 2001,[15] approved the Commission's recommendation that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to assign high priority to the activities of the revised Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1993–2003)[46] and to earmark adequate resources to finance the activities of the Programme.

The Council also approved the Commission's requests to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights:

(*a*) To continue to undertake research and consultations on the use of the Internet for the purposes of incitement to racial hatred, racist propaganda and xenophobia, to study ways of promoting international cooperation in this area, and to draw up a programme of human rights education and exchanges over the Internet on experience in the struggle against racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism;

(*b*) To provide, insofar as possible, non-governmental organizations with technical assistance for the holding of a forum before and partly during the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance;

(*c*) To explore ways and means of effectively involving all parliaments to participate actively in the preparation of the World Conference through the relevant international organizations.

The Council further approved the Commission's recommendations that:

(*a*) The issue of universal ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[47] as well as the reservations thereto, and the question of recognition of the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive individual complaints, be considered at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance;

(*b*) A gender-based approach be systematically adopted throughout the preparations for and in the outcome of the World Conference;

(*c*) The particular situation of children and young people receive special attention during the preparations for and during the World Conference itself, and especially in its outcome;

(*d*) The particular situation of indigenous people receive special attention during the preparations for and during the World Conference, and especially in its outcome;

(*e*) Special attention be accorded during the preparations for and during the World Conference, especially in its outcome, to the particular situation of migrants.

2001/246. Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/7 of 18 April 2001,[15] approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, acting as a monitoring mechanism, to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights[48] and those contained in the report of the Human Rights Inquiry Commission,[49] and to submit reports thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and the Commission at its fifty-eighth session.

2001/247. The right to development

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/9 of 18 April 2001:[15]

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[46] General Assembly resolution 49/146, annex.

[47] General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[48] E/CN.4/2001/114.

[49] E/CN.4/2001/121.

(*a*) Endorsed the Commission's decisions, in view of the urgent need to make further progress towards the realization of the right to development as elaborated in the Declaration on the Right to Development[50] and based on the established practice of the Commission:

(i) To extend the mandate of the open-ended Working Group on the Right to Development established to monitor and review progress made in the promotion and implementation of the right to development, for a further year;

(ii) To extend the mandate of the independent expert on the right to development for three years;

(*b*) Approved the Commission's requests to:

(i) The independent expert to prepare, in consultation with all relevant United Nations agencies and the Bretton Woods institutions, a preliminary study on the impact of the international economic and financial issues on the enjoyment of human rights, starting by analysing the existing efforts and means of assessing and evaluating such an impact, for consideration by the Working Group on the Right to Development at its future sessions;

(ii) The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations specialized agencies, United Nations funds and programmes, the international financial institutions and other relevant actors to collaborate with the independent expert in the fulfilment of his mandate;

(iii) The Working Group on the Right to Development as well as the independent expert, to consider, as appropriate, the relevant economic and developmental outcomes of the international conferences, inter alia, the South Summit of the Group of Seventy-Seven and the follow-up thereto, in elaborating their recommendations for the implementation of the right to development.

2001/248. Human rights situation of the Lebanese detainees in Israel

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/10 of 18 April 2001,[15] approved the Commission's requests to the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To bring Commission resolution 2001/10 to the attention of the Government of Israel and to call upon it to comply with its provisions;

(*b*) To report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session on the results of his efforts in this regard.

2001/249. Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/13 of 18 April 2001:[15]

(*a*) Endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan for a further year, and approved its request to the Special Rapporteur to report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session;

(*b*) Approved the Commission's requests:

(i) To the Special Rapporteur to continue to pay special attention to the human rights of women and children and incorporate fully a gender perspective in his report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session;

(ii) To the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur and to give due consideration to his recommendations in the formulation of United Nations activities in Afghanistan;

(iii) To the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure a human rights presence in the context of the United Nations activities in Afghanistan in order to provide advice and training in the field of human rights to all the Afghan parties, as well as to the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the field.

2001/250. Situation of human rights in Iraq

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/14 of 18 April 2001,[15] endorsed the Commission's decisions:

(*a*) To extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iraq, as contained in Commission resolution 1991/74 of 6 March 1991[51] and subsequent resolutions, for a further year, to request the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report on the situation of human rights in Iraq to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session, and also to keep a gender perspective in mind when seeking and analysing information;

(*b*) To request the Secretary-General to continue to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to enable him to discharge his mandate fully, and to approve the allocation of sufficient human and material resources for the sending of human rights monitors to such locations as would facilitate improved information flow and assessment and help in the independent verification of reports on the situation of human rights in Iraq.

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[50] General Assembly resolution 41/128, annex.

[51] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 2* (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

2001/251. Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/15 of 18 April 2001,[15] endorsed the Commission's decisions:

(*a*) To extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, as contained in Commission resolution 1992/58 of 3 March 1992,[52] for a further year, and to request the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session, and to keep a gender perspective in mind when seeking and analysing information;

(*b*) To request the Secretary-General to continue his discussions with the Government on the situation of human rights and the restoration of democracy and with anyone he may consider appropriate in order to assist in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 55/112 and of Commission resolution 2001/15;

(*c*) To request the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to cooperate with the Director-General of the International Labour Office with a view to identifying ways in which their offices might usefully collaborate for the improvement of the human rights situation in Myanmar.

2001/252. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/17 of 20 April 2001,[15] endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Representative of the Commission on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as contained in Commission resolution 1984/54 of 14 March 1984,[53] for a further year, as well as its request to the Special Representative to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session, and also to keep a gender perspective in mind when seeking and analysing information.

2001/253. Situation of human rights in the Sudan

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/18 of 20 April 2001,[15] endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan for a further year, and to request the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, and to continue to keep a gender perspective in mind in the reporting process.

2001/254. Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/19 of 20 April 2001,[15] endorsed the Commission's decisions:

(*a*) To extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for a further year and to request him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and on the possibilities for the international community to assist with local capacity-building, and also to request the Special Rapporteur to keep a gender perspective in mind when seeking and analysing information;

(*b*) To request the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and a member of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to carry out, as soon as security considerations permit and, where appropriate, in cooperation with the National Commission of Inquiry to investigate alleged human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire) between 1996 and 1997, a joint mission to investigate all massacres carried out in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including those in the province of South Kivu, and other atrocities referred to in the most recent and in previous reports by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with a view to bringing to justice those responsible, and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session.

2001/255. Situation of human rights in Sierra Leone

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/20 of 20 April 2001,[15] endorsed the Commission's decisions:

(*a*) To reiterate its request that the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the international community continue to assist the Government of Sierra Leone to establish and maintain an effectively functioning Truth and Reconciliation Commission as soon as possible as an important healing process contributing to peace and reconciliation in the country;

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[52] Ibid., *1992, Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[53] Ibid., *1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

(*b*) To request the High Commissioner and the international community to make relevant technical assistance available to personnel of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, in particular to judicial, prosecutorial and protection personnel;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner and the international community to give all necessary assistance to the human rights section of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone, including ensuring that the section is fully integrated into the work of the Mission, to enable it to fulfil its mandate to report on violations of international humanitarian law and human rights in Sierra Leone and, in consultation with the relevant United Nations agencies, assist the Government of Sierra Leone in its efforts to address the country's human rights needs, including:

(i) To strengthen its involvement in programmes of technical cooperation, advisory services and human rights advocacy programmes;

(ii) To strengthen its support for, and to continue and expand its cooperation with, human rights non-governmental organizations and other groups doing human rights work in Sierra Leone, including within the framework of the National Forum on Human Rights;

(*d*) To request the High Commissioner to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session on the human rights situation in Sierra Leone, including with reference to reports from the Mission.

2001/256. Situation of human rights in Burundi

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/21 of 20 April 2001,[15] endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi for a further year, and to request her to submit an interim report on the human rights situation in Burundi to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and a report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session, giving her work a gender-specific dimension.

2001/257. Situation in Equatorial Guinea and assistance in the field of human rights

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/22 of 20 April 2001,[15] endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Representative of the Commission to monitor the situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea for a further year in order to examine the situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea, to hold a dialogue with the Government of Equatorial Guinea and, in particular, to assist the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Government to establish a comprehensive programme of technical assistance for Equatorial Guinea in the field of human rights, to verify on behalf of the Commission that technical assistance provided to Equatorial Guinea supports its national plan of action on human rights, and to report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session.

The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Representative with such financial assistance as he may require to discharge his mandate.

2001/258. Situation in the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/24 of 20 April 2001,[15] approved the Commission's request to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of Commission resolution 2001/24 and to keep the General Assembly informed of further developments as appropriate.

2001/259. The right to food

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/25 of 20 April 2001,[15] approved the Commission's requests to the Special Rapporteur on the right to food:

(*a*) To pay attention, in discharging his mandate, to the issue of drinking water, taking into account the interdependence of this issue and the right to food;

(*b*) To contribute effectively to the medium-term review of the implementation of the Rome Declaration on World Food Security[54] and the World Food Summit Plan of Action[54] by submitting to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights his recommendations on all aspects of the right to food;

(*c*) To mainstream a gender perspective in the activities relating to his mandate;

(*d*) To submit a preliminary report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and a final report on the implementation of resolution 2001/25 to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session.

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[54] See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit, Rome, 13–17 November 1996* (WFS/96/REP), part one, appendix.

The Council also endorsed the Commission's recommendation that the High Commissioner organize a fourth expert consultation on the right to food, with focus on the realization of this right as part of strategies and policies for the eradication of poverty, inviting experts from all regions.

2001/260. Effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/27 of 20 April 2001,[15] authorized the open-ended Working Group established to elaborate policy guidelines on structural adjustment programmes and economic, social and cultural rights to meet for two weeks well in advance of, and at least four weeks prior to, the fifty-eighth session of the Commission with the mandate to: (*a*) continue working on the elaboration of basic policy guidelines on structural adjustment programmes and economic, social and cultural rights which could serve as a basis for a continued dialogue between human rights bodies and international financial institutions; and (*b*) report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session.

2001/261. The right to education

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/29 of 20 April 2001,[15] endorsed the Commission's decision to renew, for a period of three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, and the request of the Commission to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance necessary for the execution of her mandate.

2001/262. Adverse effects of the illicit movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/35 of 23 April 2001,[15] endorsed the Commission's decision to renew for a further period of three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the adverse effects of the illicit movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights.

2001/263. Continuing dialogue on measures to promote and consolidate democracy

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/41 of 23 April 2001,[15] approved the Commission's request to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to organize an expert seminar to examine the interdependence between democracy and human rights, to be funded by voluntary contributions, and to include observers from interested Governments, experts of the United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes, other relevant intergovernmental organizations and interested non-governmental organizations.

2001/264. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/42 of 23 April 2001,[15] endorsed the Commission's decisions:

(*a*) To extend for three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance, with the new title of Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief;

(*b*) To request the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session.

2001/265. Draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/44 of 23 April 2001:[15]

(*a*) Authorized the open-ended Working Group of the Commission on a draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[55] to meet for a period of two weeks, prior to the fifty-eighth session of the Commission, in order to continue or conclude the elaboration of a draft optional protocol to the Convention;

(*b*) Encouraged the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group to conduct informal intersessional consultations with all interested parties in order to facilitate the completion of a consolidated text.

2001/266. Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/45 of 23 April 2001,[15] endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions for three years, and approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with an adequate and stable level of human, financial and material resources in order to enable her to continue to carry out her mandate effectively, including through country visits.

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[55] General Assembly resolution 39/46, annex.

2001/267. Integrating the human rights of women throughout the United Nations system

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/50 of 24 April 2001,[15] approved the Commission's request to all special procedures and other human rights mechanisms of the Commission and the Subcommission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights regularly and systematically to take a gender perspective into account in the implementation of their mandates.

The Council also endorsed the Commission's decision to integrate a gender perspective into all agenda items of the Commission.

2001/268. The protection of human rights in the context of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/51 of 24 April 2001,[15] approved the Commission's request to all special representatives, special rapporteurs and working groups of the Commission to integrate the protection of HIV-related human rights within their respective mandates.

2001/269. Internally displaced persons

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/54 of 24 April 2001,[15] endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons for a further three years, and approved the Commission's request that the Representative of the Secretary-General continue to report on his activities to the General Assembly and to the Commission.

2001/270. Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214 of 23 December 1994

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/58 of 24 April 2001,[15] authorized the Working Group established in accordance with Commission resolution 1995/32 of 3 March 1995 to meet for a period of ten working days prior to the fifty-eighth session of the Commission, the costs of the meeting to be met from within existing resources.

The Council endorsed the Commission's decision to invite the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group and all interested parties to conduct broad informal intersessional consultations with a view to facilitating progress in drafting a declaration on the rights of indigenous people at the next session of the Working Group.

2001/271. Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its 40th plenary meeting on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/59 of 24 April 2001,[15] authorized the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to meet for five working days prior to the fifty-third session of the Subcommission.

The Council approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide adequate resources and assistance to the Working Group in the discharge of its tasks.

2001/272. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/62 of 25 April 2001,[15] endorsed the Commission's decision to renew for a period of three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture.

The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to present an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the overall trends and developments with regard to his mandate and a full report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session.

2001/273. Human rights and bioethics

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/71 of 25 April 2001,[15] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to draw up proposals, on the basis of contributions from the organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations and for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, concerning ways to ensure proper coordination of activities and thinking on bioethics throughout the United Nations system and to consider establishing a working group of independent experts from, inter alia, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization, which would reflect, in particular, on the possible follow-up to the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights,[56] and would report to the Secretary-General within a period to be determined by him.

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[56] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-ninth Session*, vol. I, *Resolutions*, resolution 16.

2001/274. Rights of the child

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/75 of 25 April 2001:[15]

(*a*) Approved the Commission's request to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, all relevant organs and mechanisms of the United Nations system, in particular special representatives, special rapporteurs and working groups, regularly and systematically to include a child's rights perspective in the fulfilment of their mandates;

(*b*) Endorsed the Commission's decision to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography for a further three years, and to request the Special Rapporteur to submit a report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session.

2001/275. Equitable geographical distribution of the membership of the human rights treaty bodies

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/76 of 25 April 2001,[15] endorsed the Commission's decision to recommend that the General Assembly encourage States parties to the United Nations human rights instruments to establish quota distribution systems by geographical region for the election of the members of the treaty bodies.

2001/276. National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/80 of 25 April 2001,[15] approved the Commission's requests to the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue to provide, from within existing resources, the necessary assistance for holding meetings of the International Coordinating Committee during the sessions of the Commission, under the auspices of, and in cooperation with, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

(*b*) To continue to provide, from within existing resources and from the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, the necessary assistance for international and regional meetings of national institutions.

2001/277. Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/81 of 25 April 2001,[15] endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia for a further year and to request the independent expert to report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session.

The Council also approved the Commission's request to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide for the translation of Commission resolution 2001/81, accompanied by an appropriate background explanatory note, into the Somali language and for its wide dissemination within the country through the human rights officer for Somalia based in Nairobi.

2001/278. Situation of human rights in Cambodia

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/82 of 25 April 2001,[15] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for human rights in Cambodia, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to assist the Government of Cambodia in ensuring the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources for the continued functioning of the operational presence in Cambodia of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously.

2001/279. Right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2001/105 of 23 April 2001,[57] endorsed the Commission's decision to request the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to hold a consultative meeting in Geneva for all interested Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, using available resources, with a view to finalizing the "Basic principles and guidelines on the right to a remedy and reparation for victims of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law" annexed to the final report of the independent expert on the right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms,[58] on the basis of the comments submitted, and to transmit to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session the final outcome of the consultative meeting for its consideration.

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[57] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 3* (E/2001/23), chap. II, sect. B.

2001/280. Traditional practices affecting the health of women and the girl child

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2001/107 of 24 April 2001,[57] endorsed the decision of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on traditional practices affecting the health of women and the girl child, Ms. Halima Embarek Warzazi, for two more years, and to request the Special Rapporteur to submit updated reports to the Subcommission at its fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions.

2001/281. Systematic rape, sexual slavery and slavery-like practices

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2001/108 of 24 April 2001,[57] endorsed the Commission's decision to request the Secretary-General to publish, in all official languages, the report and updated report of the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights on systematic rape, sexual slavery and slavery-like practices during armed conflicts, including internal armed conflict,[59] and to transmit them to Governments, competent bodies of the United Nations, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations, the established international tribunals and to the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, in order to ensure that they receive wide distribution.

2001/282. Report of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2001/109 of 24 April 2001,[57] and noting that the *Report on Slavery*[60] prepared by its Special Rapporteur in 1966 was most recently updated in 1984,[61] that is, more than fifteen years ago, decided that the updated report submitted to the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights[62] should be compiled, without financial implications, into a single report, printed in all official languages and given the widest possible distribution.

2001/283. Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2001/110 of 24 April 2001,[57] authorized the former Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission of the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Ms. Erica-Irene Daes, to continue to participate in all meetings in preparation for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and in the World Conference itself, and also authorized the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the eighteenth session of the Working Group, Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez, to participate in the World Conference.

2001/284. Science and the environment

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2001/111 of 25 April 2001,[57] endorsed the Commission's decision to invite the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to consider, taking into account their respective approved work programmes and budgets, the organization of a joint seminar, to be funded through voluntary contributions, to review and assess progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, in promoting and protecting human rights in relation to environmental questions and in the framework of Agenda 21,[63] in collaboration with the concerned international institutions and agencies and taking into account the views of concerned States.

2001/285. Human rights and human responsibilities

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2001/115 of 25 April 2001,[57] decided to authorize the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to appoint Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez to undertake a study on the issue of human rights and human responsibilities and to submit a preliminary report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session and a final report at its fifty-ninth session.

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[58] E/CN.4/2000/62.

[59] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/13 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/2000/21.

[60] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.67.XIV.2.

[61] Ibid., Sales No. E.84.XIV.1.

[62] E/CN.4/Sub.2/2000/3 and Add.1.

[63] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

2001/286. Dates of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2001/117 of 27 April 2001,[57] approved the Commission's recommendations, bearing in mind Council decision 1997/291 of 22 July 1997, that the fifty-eighth session of the Commission should be scheduled to take place from 18 March to 26 April 2002.

2001/287. Organization of the work of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2001/118 of 27 April 2001,[57] authorized, for the Commission's fifty-eighth session, if possible from within existing financial resources, thirty-five fully serviced additional meetings, including summary records, in accordance with rules 29 and 31 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

The Council approved the Commission's request to the Chairperson of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission to make every effort to organize the work of the session within the times normally allotted, so that the additional meetings that the Council might authorize would be utilized only if they proved to be absolutely necessary.

2001/288. Question of resources for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2001/119 of 27 April 2001,[57] endorsed the Commission's decision to renew its appeal to the Council and the General Assembly that additional resources be allocated to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in order to ensure that the Office receives the necessary financial, material and personnel resources commensurate with its increasing tasks.

2001/289. Situation of human rights in East Timor

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the statement agreed on by consensus by the Commission on Human Rights, made by the Chairperson of the Commission at its 68th meeting, on 20 April 2001,[64] approved the Commission's request to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session.

2001/290. Technical cooperation and the situation of human rights in Haiti

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the statement agreed on by consensus by the Commission on Human Rights, made by the Chairperson of the Commission at its 79th meeting, on 25 April 2001,[65] approved the Commission's request that a new independent expert report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session and report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session on developments in the situation of human rights and technical cooperation for human rights in Haiti.

2001/291. Report of the Committee for Development Policy

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 25 July 2001, the Council decided to defer to its resumed session of 2001 the consideration of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its third session.[66]

2001/292. Date and venue of the second session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, bearing in mind paragraph 1 of its resolution 2000/35 of 18 October 2000:

(*a*) Decided that the first high-level ministerial segment of the United Nations Forum on Forests would be held during the second session of the Forum;

(*b*) Welcomed with appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Costa Rica to host the second session of the Forum in San José from 4 to 15 March 2002.

2001/293. Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its first session and provisional agenda for its second session

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its first session[67] and approved the provisional agenda for the second session of the Forum set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORUM ON FORESTS

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Implementation of the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum

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[64] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 3* (E/2001/23), chap. IX, para. 239.

[65] Ibid., chap. XIX, para. 604.

[66] Ibid., *Supplement No. 13* (E/2001/33).

[67] Ibid., *Supplement No. 22* (E/2001/42/Rev.1), part two.

on Forests and the Plan of Action of the United Nations Forum on Forests:

(*a*) Means of implementation: finance, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and capacity-building for sustainable forest management;

(*b*) Progress in implementation:

 (i) Combating deforestation and forest degradation;

 (ii) Forest conservation and protection of unique types of forests and fragile ecosystems;

 (iii) Rehabilitation and conservation strategies for countries with low forest cover;

 (iv) Rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands and the promotion of natural and planted forests;

 (v) Concepts, terminology and definitions.

4. Common items for each session:

(*a*) Multi-stakeholder dialogue;

(*b*) Enhanced cooperation and policy and programme coordination;

(*c*) Country experience and lessons;

(*d*) Emerging issues relevant to country implementation;

(*e*) Intersessional work;

(*f*) Monitoring, assessment and reporting;

(*g*) Promoting public participation;

(*h*) National forest programmes;

(*i*) Trade;

(*j*) Enabling environment.

5. High-level ministerial segment.

6. Ministerial dialogue with heads of member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.

7. Date and venue for the third session of the Forum.

8. Provisional agenda for the third session of the Forum.

9. Adoption of the report of the Forum on its second session.

2001/294. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) To grant the following non-governmental organizations consultative status:

General consultative status

None

Special consultative status

Abdul Momen Khan Memorial Foundation
Association culturelle d'aide à la promotion educative et sociale
Asociación de Antiguas Alumnas del Colegio de las Madres Irlandesas
Benevolent Community Education and Rural Development Society
Center for Practice-oriented Feminist Science
Centre africain de recherche industrielle
Concerned Women for America
Cooperation Ireland
Elizabeth Seton Federation
European Institute
European Roma Rights Center
Family Welfare in Brazil Civil Society
Feminist Majority Foundation
Femme-jeunesse-environnement-santé
Fondation pour la promotion de la santé et le développement de la recherche
Forum for Human Dignity
Fundación Intervida
Global Environmental Action
Girls' Power Initiative
Hong Kong Women Professionals and Entrepreneurs Association
International Association of Prosecutors
International Council for Caring Communities
International Council of Management Consulting Institutes
International Shinto Foundation
Irish Penal Reform Trust
Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights
Jaime Guzman Errazuriz Foundation
Migrants Rights International
Mouvement pour l'abolition de la prostitution et de la pornographie et de toutes formes de violences sexuelles et de discriminations sexistes
PARTAGE
Philippine Human Rights Information Centre
Scouts musulmans algériens
Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur
Tebtebba Foundation – Indigenous Peoples International Centre for Policy Research and Education
Trauma Foundation
WebForce International
Wellesley Centers for Women
Women's Board Educational Cooperation Society

Roster

American Motorcyclist Association
Association internationale des traducteurs de conférence
Gun Control Australia

Union internationale des journalistes et de la presse de langue française
We Care About Kids
World Animal Net

(*b*) To take note that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations has decided to close consideration of the application of the following organization, without prejudice to its right to reapply:

Consumer World Organization

(*c*) To take note that the complaint submitted against the following organization has been closed:

World Confederation of Labour

(*d*) To take note that the Committee has decided to close consideration of the request for reclassification of the International Peace Bureau.

2001/295. Implementation of Economic and Social Council decision 1996/302

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 1996/302 of 26 July 1996, decided that the non-governmental organizations referred to in its decision 1993/220 of 26 May 1993 that wished to expand their participation in other fields of the Council would be considered by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, and that the Committee would do so, as expeditiously as possible, under an item of its agenda, following the rules and provisions stipulated in Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996.

2001/296. Resumed 2001 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to hold a resumed session from 14 to 25 January 2002 in order to complete the work of its 2001 session.

2001/297. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and provisional agenda and documentation for the 2002 session of the Committee

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2001 session[68] and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the 2002 session of the Committee.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE 2002 SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Secretariat.

4. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:

(*a*) Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from the previous session of the Committee;

(*b*) New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification.

Documentation

Memorandum by the Secretary-General containing deferred applications for consultative status

Memorandum by the Secretary-General containing deferred requests for reclassification

Memorandum by the Secretary-General transmitting new applications for consultative status

Memorandum by the Secretary-General transmitting new requests for reclassification

5. Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, including the process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, and Council decision 1995/304:

(*a*) Process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations;

(*b*) Consideration of organizations whose defining characteristics are not in strict conformity with the provisions of Council resolution 1996/31;

(*c*) Consideration of issues in the agenda of the informal Working Group;

(*d*) Other related matters.

6. Implementation of Economic and Social Council decision 1996/302.

7. Review of deferred quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

Documentation

Deferred quadrennial reports of non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31

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[68] E/2001/86.

8. Consideration of special reports.

9. Provisional agenda and documentation for the 2003 session of the Committee.

10. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

2001/298. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly requested the establishment of an Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as Assembly resolutions 1958 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963, 2294 (XXII) of 11 December 1967, 36/121 D of 10 December 1981, 42/130 of 7 December 1987, 45/138 of 14 December 1990, 48/115 of 20 December 1993, 49/171 of 23 December 1994, 50/228 of 7 June 1996, 51/72 of 12 December 1996, 54/143 of 17 December 1999 and 55/72 of 4 December 2000, in which it provided for subsequent increases in the membership of the Executive Committee, took note of the requests to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee contained in the note verbale dated 27 April 2001 from the Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[69] the letter dated 3 November 2000 from the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General[70] and the letter dated 20 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General[71] and recommended that the Assembly take a decision at its fifty-sixth session on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from fifty-eight to sixty-one States.

2001/299. Themes for the high-level and coordination segments of the substantive session of 2002 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 26 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided to adopt the following themes for the high-level and coordination segments of its substantive session of 2002:

High-level segment

"The contribution of human resources development, including in the areas of health and education, to the process of development"

Coordination segment

"Strengthening further the Economic and Social Council, building on its recent achievements, to help it fulfil the role ascribed to it in the Charter of the United Nations as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration".[72]

2001/300. Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 26 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, recalling paragraph 111 of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2001–2010, adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Brussels on 20 May 2001,[73] decided to revert to this issue at its resumed substantive session.

2001/301. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 26 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2000 of the Council;[74]

(*b*) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme on the work of its first regular session of 2001.[24]

2001/302. Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 26 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination:[75]

(*a*) Invited the Committee to ensure that the reform of its subsidiary machinery strengthens inter-agency bodies and processes which have specific mandates from intergovernmental bodies, particularly those related to the coordinated implementation of outcomes of United Nations conferences and summits, as well as those adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

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[69] E/2001/52.

[70] E/2001/4.

[71] E/2001/49.

[72] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[73] A/CONF.191/11.

[74] E/2001/91.

[75] E/2001/55.

(*b*) Encouraged the Committee to keep the Council informed on its reform process, and decided to defer its further consideration of the report of the Committee and the proposals contained therein to its resumed session.

2001/303. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with coordination, programme and other questions

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 26 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-first session;[76]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera: the Roll Back Malaria Partnership".[77]

2001/304. Confidentiality of the 1503 (confidential communications) procedure

At the 43rd plenary meeting, on 26 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with paragraph 9 of its resolution 2000/3:

(*a*) Reaffirmed the principle of confidentiality as set out in the 1503 (confidential communications) procedure;

(*b*) Took note of the deep concerns of some member States on the practice of forwarding confidential monthly lists from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations Secretariat;

(*c*) Requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider this issue at its fifty-eighth session in the light of the Council's 1503 procedure and other information pertaining to the 1503 procedure, and to provide concrete recommendations to the Council;

(*d*) Decided to consider this issue at its substantive session of 2002.

2001/305. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 26 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General on the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, held on 1 May 2001.[78]

2001/306. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with regional cooperation questions

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 26 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields;

(i) Main report;[79]

(ii) Addendum: regional follow-up to world conferences and other global meetings;[80]

(iii) Addendum: cooperation with other regional bodies;[81]

(iv) Addendum: matters calling for action by the Council or brought to its attention;[82]

(*b*) Summary of the economic survey of Europe, 2000;[83]

(*c*) Summary of the economic and social situation in Africa, 2000;[84]

(*d*) Summary of the economic and social survey of Asia and the Pacific, 2001;[85]

(*e*) Summary of the economic survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2000;[86]

(*f*) Summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region, 2000–2001.[87]

2001/307. Strengthening the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 26 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer to its resumed session of 2001 its consideration of draft resolution III, entitled "Strengthening the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development," contained in the report of the

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[76] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/56/13).

[77] E/2001/80.

[78] E/2001/72.

[79] E/2001/18.

[80] E/2001/18/Add.1.

[81] E/2001/18/Add.2.

[82] E/2001/18/Add.3 and Corr.1.

[83] E/2001/12.

[84] E/2001/13.

[85] E/2001/14.

[86] E/2001/15.

[87] E/2001/16.

Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fifth session.[88]

2001/308. Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the sixth session of the Commission

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 26 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fifth session;[89]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the sixth session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
2. Substantive theme: "Technology development and capacity-building for competitiveness in a digital society".

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General
3. Comprehensive note on implementation and progress made on decisions taken at the fifth regular session of the Commission.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat
4. Presentation of country reports on technology.
5. Budget of the Commission.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat
6. The functioning of the Commission, including its role in coordinating science and technology for development.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat
7. Election of the Chairperson and other officers for the seventh regular session of the Commission.
8. Provisional agenda and organization of work of the seventh session of the Commission.
9. Other matters.
10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixth session.

2001/309. Gender Advisory Board

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 26 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) To extend the mandate of the Gender Advisory Board for a further four years in order to allow it to complete its programme of work within the extrabudgetary resources allocated for this purpose;

(*b*) To endorse the nomination of Brazil and Tunisia for membership in the Gender Advisory Board to fill the two vacancies on the Board from among the members of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in order to ensure continued linkages between the Board and the Commission;

(*c*) That the Commission should assess at its sixth session the desirability of continuing the work of the Board and the potential for obtaining external resources to do so.

2001/310. Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of science and technology for development

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 26 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the coordinating role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in support of efforts of developing countries to benefit from science and technology.[90]

2001/311. Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on its eighteenth session

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 26 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer to its resumed session of 2001 its consideration of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on its eighteenth session.[91]

2001/312. Report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development on its second session

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 26 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, in the light of the adoption of its resolution 2001/36, and in accordance with rule 57 of its rules of procedure, decided to reconsider the draft decision contained in the report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development,[92] which the Council had adopted at its 42nd plenary meeting, on 25 July 2001.

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[88] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 11* (E/2001/31), chap. I, sect. A.

[89] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 11* (E/2001/31).

[90] E/2001/87.

[91] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/56/8).

2001/313. Public administration and development

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 26 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer to its resumed session of 2001 its consideration of the sub-item entitled "Public administration and development".

2001/314. International cooperation in tax matters

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 26 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer to its resumed session of 2001 its consideration of the sub-item entitled "International cooperation in tax matters".

2001/315. Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 26 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General on assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions.[93]

2001/316. Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 26 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2000/22 of 28 July 2000, in which it established the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, decided:

(*a*) To convene the first annual session of the Forum at United Nations Headquarters from 6 to 17 May 2002, without prejudice to any future venue of the Forum;

(*b*) That the election of the eight government expert members of the Forum would reflect the distribution of seats among the regional groups, as follows, with due regard for the distribution of indigenous people among the countries of each of the regional groups:

(i) One seat for African States;

(ii) One seat for Asian States;

(iii) One seat for Eastern European States;

(iv) One seat for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(v) One seat for Western European and other States;

(vi) Three seats to rotate among the five regional groups in accordance with the following pattern:

Election 1	*Election 2*	*Election 3*	*Election 4*	*Election 5*
Latin America and Caribbean	Africa	Western Europe and other	Eastern Europe	Asia
Western Europe and other	Eastern Europe	Asia	Latin America and Caribbean	Africa
Asia	Latin America and Caribbean	Africa	Western Europe and other	Eastern Europe

This election method is without prejudice to the evaluation of the functioning of the Forum five years after its establishment, as foreseen in Council resolution 2000/22;

(*c*) To hold the first elections and appointments to the Forum at an appropriate time to be announced by the President of the Council but not later than 15 December 2001;

(*d*) To urge the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session to take action on the proposed programme budget for 2002–2003 in order to secure, within existing resources, an adequately funded and well-functioning Forum that reflects its broad mandate, and in this context recalls paragraph 6 of Council resolution 2000/22;

(*e*) To request the Secretary-General to seek information from Governments, non-governmental organizations, indigenous people's organizations, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and all existing mechanisms, procedures and programmes within the United Nations concerning indigenous issues, including the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, as a basis for holding the review mandated in paragraph 8 of Council resolution 2000/22 as soon as possible and not later than the substantive session of 2003 of the Council.

2001/317. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with social and human rights questions

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 26 July 2001, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions;[94]

(*b*) Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifty-seventh session;[95]

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[92] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 12* (E/2000/32), chap. I.

[93] E/2001/90.

[94] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 2* (E/2001/22).

[95] Ibid., *Supplement No. 3* (E/2001/23).

(*c*) Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-fifth session;[96]

(*d*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;[97]

(*e*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Economic and Social Council;[98]

(*f*) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the preparatory process for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance;[99]

(*g*) Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly.[100]

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[96] Ibid., *Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2001/27 and Corr.1).

[97] E/2001/46 and Corr.1.

[98] E/2001/64.

[99] E/2001/74.

[100] E/2001/78.

Resumed substantive session of 2001

2001/201 C. Elections to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council and appointment of experts to the newly established Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 20 December 2001, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Council elected SOUTH AFRICA to fill a postponed vacancy for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2002.

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the PHILIPPINES to fill a postponed vacancy for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004.

The Council further postponed to a future session the election of one member from Asian States and two members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2004.

PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

In accordance with its resolution 2000/22 of 28 July 2000 and its decision 2001/316 of 26 July 2001, the Council elected the following seven experts to the Forum for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002: Yuri Alexandrovitch Boitchenko (Russian Federation), Njuma Ekundanayo (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Yuji Iwasawa (Japan), Wayne Lord (Canada), Otilia Lux García de Cotí (Guatemala), Marcos Matías Alonso (Mexico) and Ida Nicolaisen (Denmark).

Pursuant to its resolution 2000/22, the President of the Council appointed the following eight experts to the Forum for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002: Antonio Jacanamijoy (Colombia), Ayitegau Kouevi (Togo), Willie Littlechild (Canada), Ole Henrik Magga (Norway), Zinaida Strogalschikova (Russian Federation), Parshuram Tamang (Nepal), Mililani Trask (United States of America) and Fortunato Turpo Choquehuanca (Peru).

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one expert from Asian States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The Council elected TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO to replace BOLIVIA, which was to withdraw from the Board, for a term beginning on 1 January 2002 and expiring on 31 December 2002.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The Council elected AUSTRALIA and THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND to fill postponed vacancies for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2002.

2001/318. Participation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Economic and Social Council

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 10 October 2001, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the application of the International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions, decided, in accordance with rule 79 of the rules of procedure of the Council, that the organization might participate on a continuing basis, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of its activities.

2001/319. Office of the President of the Economic and Social Council

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 24 October 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

> "The General Assembly, recognizing the important functions entrusted to the Economic and Social Council in the Charter of the United Nations and reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[72] in which the General Assembly called, inter alia, for the further strengthening of the Council, building on its recent achievements, to help in fulfilling the role ascribed to it in the Charter, decides that the Office of the President of the Economic and Social Council should be provided with the means to carry out its important functions, taking into account the different arrangements made for the principal organs of the United Nations listed in Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Charter."

2001/320. Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 24 October 2001, the Economic and Social Council, having considered paragraph 111 of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010,[73] adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Brussels on 20 May 2001, and recalling its decision 2001/300 of 26 July 2001 and General Assembly resolution 50/227 of 24 May 1996, decided:

(*a*) To establish, under the regular agenda item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits", a regular sub-item entitled "Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010";

(*b*) To consider, at a substantive session before 2005, devoting a high-level segment to the review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010, and to consider later in the Decade further options for such review and coordination.

2001/321. Further consideration of the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 24 October 2001, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination[75] and agreed to the change of the name of the Administrative Committee on Coordination to the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, without the change in its mandate,

(*b*) Requested the Administrative Committee on Coordination to submit a comprehensive report on the reform of its machinery to the Council at its next session, bearing in mind the relevant reports of the Committee for Programme and Coordination.

2001/322. Revised dates of the organizational session for 2002 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 20 December 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided that its organizational session for 2002, which had been scheduled to be held from 29 January to 1 February 2002, would instead be held from 12 to 15 February 2002.

2001/323. Strengthening the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 20 December 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer further, to its resumed organizational session for 2002, to be held in May 2002, its consideration of draft resolution III, entitled "Strengthening the work of the Commission on Science and Technology", contained in the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fifth session.[101]

2001/324. Provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 20 December 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer further, to its resumed organizational session for 2002, to be held in May 2002, its consideration of a draft decision recommended by the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development,[102] entitled "Report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development on its second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Committee".

2001/325. Report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its tenth meeting

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 20 December 2001, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer to its substantive session of 2002 its consideration of the report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its tenth meeting.

2001/326. Proposed system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 2002–2005

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 20 December 2001, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on the Status of Women resolution 45/3,[103] adopted the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 2002–2005, taking into account that resolution and the comments of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination,[104] as well as taking note of comments made by member States of the Commission as contained in annex IV to the report of the Commission on its forty-fifth session.[96]

2001/327. Report of the Commission for Social Development acting as the Preparatory Committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing on its resumed first session

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 20 December 2001, the Economic and Social Council took note of the addendum to the report of the Commission for Social Development acting as the Preparatory Committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing on the second part of its resumed first session.[105]

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[101] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 11* (E/2001/31), chap. I, sect. A; see also Council decision 2001/307.

[102] Ibid., *2000, Supplement No. 12* (E/2000/32), chap. I, sect. B; see also Council resolution 2001/36 and decision 2001/312.

[103] Ibid., *2001, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2001/27 and Corr. 1), chap. I, sect. B.

[104] See Council decision 2001/321.

[105] E/2001/71/Add.1.

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